#### DEATH OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS.

The annoancement of the untimely death of this brilliant and gifted man will carry profound sorrow to many, very many hearts in North Carolina. And well it may, for it is indeed a time to mourn when the State lose such a son as Samuel T. Williams.

And so pure and blameless was his life, both public and private, that even in this slanderous age and though he ever struck manful blows in the cause of right, no man had the hardihood to breathe the slightest suspicion even of his rectitude.

The following touching and beautiful tribute to his worth and to his memory, which we take from the Star of yesterday, does honor both to the dead and the living.

IN MEMORY OF SAMUEL TUNSTALL WIL-

Died in New York, Thursday night, a young North Carolinian widely known and everywhere beloved. The hand that writes these memorial lines trembles with a genuine and profound est, truest, noblest friend. Samuel T. Williams was one of the knightliest young men of our State. Gentle, courteous, just and true as he was to all, to the chosen few of the intimate circle he was the very flower of fellowstars in the firmament, and the sweet influences of his life will long be felt May God have granted him the sweet boon of eternal peace!

Nash county, and a graduate of Emory | you to do. and Henry College, Virginia, He moved to Oxford, Granville county, some years before the war, and obtained license just previous to the opening of hostilities, to practice law. About that time-we think 1859 -he succeeded Mr. Kingsbury as for it many vigorous and incisive articles. His turn was always to literature and journalism. At the beginning of the war he entered the service of his State and section to the last bitter struggle. He attained to the rank of Captain. of historic fame in the fields of Virginia. After the war, Captain Williams date for Congress in the Fourth Dis he held for something over a year. Since 1873 he has attended exclusively lo his law practice, which was quite blessed to give than to receive." extensive for a young man. Mr. Wiljams was thirty-eight years of age. le was the brother of Henry G. Wil-

## SCHURZ IN TROUBLE.

The purport of a private letter writen by Mr. Schurz to a friend in Washington has been made public and gave it as his opinion that both Indiana and Ohio would go for Tilden and dendricks, very much to the disgust of the Radical leaders generally. These gentry are also very much disgusted at the tenor of Mr. Schurz's speeches, which they say are principally confined to laudations of civil service reform and abuse of Prosident Grant's administration. It is said that the Republican campaign committee propose now to cancel their engagement with Mr. Schurz, or rather that they have done 80, as they do not consider that he is

The National Republican, President Grant's own peculiar organ and mouth-piece, is very wuch exercised about the matter, as it may well be, and takes Mr. Schurz roundly to task for blurting out the truth and declares he was employed to canvass for no such purpose.

The Republican says:

helping their cause.

"Some controversy and accompany ing wild statements have been provoked by the public announcement that Carl Schurz has informed his personal friends that the chances of Republican success in Ohio and Indiana are precarious. To put these controversies at rest we rise to explain that Mr. Schurz, to the best of our infor mation, did write a letter to an intihate friend, in which the prediction was most unequivocally pronounced. In explanation of this, it is asserted that his speeches in the campaign thus lar have been addressed to the subject of civil service reform, and that their groundwork has been a baseless assault upon the administration of President Grant. In the opinion of competent party authority, speeches of this kind are not calculated to advance the inerests of the common cause, and, it is umored, Mr. Schurz was told to mend his ways. Hence these tears."

Again it says: "Is it not remarkable that the first emor or doubt of Republican success in Ohio and Indiana, to come to us

# Wilmington

Iournal.

VOL. 33.

WILMINGTON. N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1876.

NO. 38

from any politician of sufficient prominence to deserve consideration, should reach us, privately of course, from Carl Schurz? This man has declared his Republican allegiance, and his talents have been engaged for no purpose but to spread Republican truths. If we are to have prophets of disaster, his lips should by all means remain

The Republican's last utterance is

"Carl Schurz has always been noted us an agitator and a theorist-a man, in short, who follows wild vagaries, and is never satisfied with the surrounding condition of affairs. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that he is a disturbing factor in the present campaign. He has pretended to carry the German vote in his pocket so oftea-for iustance, in 1872-that neither native nor adopted citizens have much faith in him in these later

It looks very much as if Mr. Schurz would not remain in the canvass much German blood in his veins to permit Mr. Schurz to play successfully the part of a Radical demagogue. We rather think his usefulness in that line has been destroyed.

The Radicals say they are for Reform too, but that it can best be accomplished inside its own party lines and under its own party leaders. Among these leaders are to be found such men as old Zach Chandler, Blaine, Morton, Settle, Bill Smith, Holden, Mac Lindsey, and last, but grief, for he who is dead was our dear- not least, Beast Butler, who has just been nominated for Congress by the considered. Young can not beat the Radical party in Massachusetts. Beast pure and admirable Jo Davis more Butler and Traitor Settle are now in

What a party it must be that can nominate Beast Butler for Congress in | is safe, I think, to limit his majority ship, the soul of manly devotion. His | Massachusetts and Traitor Settle for virtues will live after him like shining Governor in North Carolina! Will honest white men in North Carolina will honest colored men in North Carin the lives of those who survive. olina march under a flag that has a Beast and a Traitor for its standard bearers? Think of it, fellow-citizens. Samuel T, Williams was a native of That is what the Radical party asks

> Relief for Savannah\_Seven Hun dred and Fifty Dollars to be Sent

To-Morrow.

Many of the citizens of Wilmington have responded promptly to Savannah's cry of distress. Yesterday as soon as the appeal for help, signed by editor of the Leisure Hour. He wrote Mr. G. N. Saussy, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah, was circulated through the Northern border is too much neglectcolumns of the Journal, some of our citizens of large-hearted charity at once set to work to raise a fund for the and remained faithfully in the same relief of the sufferers of our sister city. That most worthy Christian the 16th inst. A good ticket will be gentleman, Mr. D. G. Worth, of put in the field. It can not be elected, He was a brother of the brilliant and the firm of Worth & Worth, in amiable young Colonel Sol. Williams the absence of any organization for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to a fund of relief, stepped forward. returned to Nash county and resumed and going out among his brother merthe practice of the profession of law, chants, raised in a single day the sum In 1868 he was the Democratic candi- of seven hundred and fifly-six dollars and fifty cents, which will be forwardtrict, and made a brilliant but hopeless | ed by him to-morrow to the proper aucanvass. He was a ready and graceful thorities in Savannah. This is a good speaker. He occasionally wrote edi- beginning for our citizens to make, torials for the Battleboro Advance and we know that it is only a beginand was the author of an elaborate ning of their generous contributions critique of Fuller's "Angel in the to the sufferers of Savannah, if their Cloud." In 1872 he formed a law part- distresses continue to call for these nership with B. H. Bunn, Esq., at contributions. In the year 1862 Wil-Rocky Mount. During that year he mington, under a like terrible scourge, accepted the position of editor-in-chief | received abundantly the aid and symof the Raleigh News, which position pathy of the city of Savannah, which was freely bestowed, and Wilmington must now remember that "it is more

We trust that contributious will today be taken up in all our churches and at once forwarded to the relief ams, Esq., editor of the Wilson Ad- of the poor sufferers of Savannah.

## COLUMBUS COURT.

The Case of James Heaton. The case of the State vs. James Heaton, for inciting a riot in the city bringing its writer and the Radical of Wilmington on the day of the elecparty very great trouble. Mr. Schurz | tion. in August. 1874, was tried in Columbus Superior Court on day before yesterday, the case having been removed from New Havover to Col umbus court, where it has been pending for two terms. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced the defendant to imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years and to pay a fine of \$500. The defendant appealed from this judgment to the Supreme Court. The amount of the appeal bond was fixed at \$2,000, and John A. Maultsby, of Columbus, became his bondsman.

## FOR THE SENATE.

Bladen and Brunswick. The Democratic Convention for the senatorial district composed of the counties of Bladen and Brunswick, assembled at Robeson's day before yesterday, and nominated Mr. John N. Bennett of Brunswick, for the Senate. Mr. Bennett made a most excellent representative in the House, and we think that his nomination for the Senate has added strength to both of the already strong tickets of Bladen and

"There is one good thing about babies," says a late traveller; "they never change. We have girls of the period, men of the world, but the baby is the same self-possessed, fearless, laughing, voracious little heathen in all ages and in all countries."

For the Journal.

Stump Sound. There will be a meeting of the Tilden and Vance club at Canaday's store. Snead's Ferry, Onslow county, on Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1876. Col. A. M. Waddell, Dr. E. K. Ward, Jere W. Spicer, J. W. Shackelford, and F. D. Roonce are all invited and expected to address the people at that time and place. Come one, come all, and hear the good words the speakers have to say. Old Stump is wide awake and at work, and will poll a larger

vote than ever since the war. ransmontane country. vice. Of course but few if any will The Gov. Vance's friends (and they are heed the advice. Negroes, like other one. Sec'y Stump Sound T. & V. club.

For the Journal.

Oxford, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1876. EDITOR DAILY JOURNAL :- Hurrah ! for Granville. The third county in size, it is equal to the first in efforts to secure Reconciliation and Reform. There is now a Tilden and Vance Club in every township in the county. These clubs will be active in canvassing every township, in seeing that every friend of his county votes, in preventing frandulent voting, and in removing some elements of disaffection that exist in three or four sections of the county. This unpleasant element originates in dislike to Gov. Vance, but it is not as threatening now as it was a few weeks ago. Vance, Jarvis, Merrimon, Ran-som and Fowle should all visit this county before election if possible. The Rads have always been well disciplined here. Hargrove lives here, and he is no mean manager of elections. There are other sharp and skilled politicians who co-operate with him very efficiently. Then the inevitable Ike Young, of revenue notoriety, lives here, or save he does. At any rate, he has very large connections, the most of whom are democrats. Ike is a hard electioneerer and knows how to humbug and to spend money judiciously—that is to say, where it will tell in the election. Our county speakers are well posted, energetic, and some of them dexterous and forcible. Col. Jas. S. Amis, chairman of the county executive committee, is active, vigilant and able. He is a very clear and forcible speaker, and an excellent debator. Col. Thomas B.

and speaking.
Granville will make a satisfactory showing on November 7th, all things than 500, although he pretends to believe that he will get 800 or more maority. It would not surprise me if he did not lead Davis more than 350. It at 500. Capt. Davis made a really capital speech here some ten or twelve days ago. It was very full of facts and made a favorable impression. He says he can beat Young 1,000, if Young should carry Granville by that majority. You may count Davis' election as

Venable is also a very efficient, adroit

and vigorous speaker. Both of these

gentlemen are devoting no little of

their time to the work of organizing

The news from Orange is that Jo Turner is running as an "independent", one of the fellows he was accustomed to denounce so ut mercifully. I cannot believe it. He will get the Radical vote, it is said, which is a bad sign for Turner. Orange will go at least 700 for the Democrats, and Maj. Jno. Graham will be elected to the Senate. The news from Person county, which adjoins Granville, is, that there is no interest as yet developed. There is not a club in the county. Our speakers ought to visit that county. The ed. Granville, Person, Caswell, and

many Democratic speakers as possi-Our county convention is to meet on but it can unite the party more thoroughly and aid in securing a full vote. The corn crop is fine-larger than it has been for years. So too with the sweet potato crop. The tobacco crop s very short-not more than a half The finest tobacco grown in the world is grown in Granville. Money will be very tight here all next year. I have written the above that you Cape Fear people may learn something of Democratic prospects in the northern section

of our old State. STATES RIGHTS.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 11. DEAR JOURNAL:-I had the pleasure of making a trip to Waynesville on the

8th, passing along the line of a railway partly graded, and through a very magnificent mountain country. Up 'Hominy" creek to its source, across the dividing ridge (a gap in the Balsam mountain) to the valley of the "Pigeon" river, down a portion of that river to Richland creek and up that stream to Waynesville. The whole distance is through a "picturesque" country—the Pisgah and Balsam mountains on the south and the mountain range dividing North Carolina

and Tennessee on the north. These valleys supply a good line for a railway that at no distant day will be occupied for that purpose, if "convict" labor can be honestly employed

I was at Waynesville on the 9th and heard the candidates for Governor peak. It was a battle of giants. Gov. ance opened, and though suffering with his throat, made a most effective speech. He laid bare the corruptions and dishonesty of the party in cower as shown by the investigations of the House of Representatives. He showed up the enormous amounts of revenue collected by Federal tax gatherers Treasury as shown by the reports of the Republican committees enough since the war to have paid the entire Vance, the people (the great body of which-of all parties-are honest) have risen in their might and are determined to make a change. Any change they believe will be for the better, and the only hope of reform is in a

change! break the force of Vance's heavy blows -and they were heavy-by seekdraw attention Wilring in New York, and S. D. Pool in North Carolina, and that Tilden was them. It was not, however, of that connected with the Tammany ring, out he run over the salient points charged upon him by Vance so fast that he forgot to reply to most of them. His main stock-in-trade was by attacking Vance's war record, in which he merit, as bearing on the past, present, made a most signal failure. Vauce showed in his reply that Settle had tells the colored man that his future is supported him generally during his administration, and that he (Vance)

him out on the habeas corpus suspension in time of peace. and makes a special plea for himself.

They are both at this place this morning and leave this afternoon for Brevard, in Transylvania county, where they speak on the 12th—thence the Stronger.

In his review of the black man's past and present, the speaker necessarily brought to light the abuses practiced upon the negro by the political the Stronger.

to Shelby.

The speeches at Brevard close the to denounce these abuses and to adspeaking (by these candidates) in the minister some very unwholesome ad-

not less than 2,000 gain of votes over the Merrimon vote; some say 3,000.

It has been carefully estimated that Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay, Graham, Swain and Cherokee countiesseven in all-will poll 6,000 votes, of which the Radicals will not obtain

3.000 for the Democratic ticket. Gen. Vance commences his canvas to-day at Henderson and be will make it very thorough and effective. Vance's friends claim the State by 15,000 majority, and if the east will do as well as the west, there can be Lo doubt of that claim being verified.

filden and Vance Club at John P. Mucrell's Store, Northwest Towaship, Brunswick County.

Fursuant to previous notice the Democrats met at John P. Murrell's store, Saturday, September 9th, 1876 for the purpose of organizing a Tilden and Vance club, John P. Murrell was publican ticket; that scores of leading called to the chair and W. A. Sellars appointed secretary.
On motion of Wm. R. Henry the

lub organized by electing: President-Wm. W. Cowan. First Vice President-W. R. Henry Second Vice President-J. R. Sel

Corresponding Secretary-Alexaner Murrell.

Secretary--W. A. Sellers. Wm. Holloway, Z. E. Murrell, Wm. Alderman and G. M. Murrell were pointed a working committee. Every one seemed to be in high pirits, and the greatest enthusiasm is being kindled. Resolutions were adopted to fully carry out the true principles of Democracy by every member doing his duty and making every honorable effort in his power to bring

bout reform. After the organization S. R. Chinnis. ho had been invited to address the club, took the stand and for one hour reviewed the venality and corruption of the Radical party for the past eight years, and compared it to an immense chiliahedron, showing corruption from thousand sides, and earnestly requested every Democrat to do all in his power to secure the election of our caudidates, national, State and county. Also he earnestly and zealously showed the great necessity of the ratification of the Constitutional amendments.

On motion of Wm. Holloway the meeting adjourned, with the request that the Wilmington Journal and Star publish the proceedings. JOHN T. MURRELL, Ch'm.

Our Quarantine—Is It Effectual Mr. Editor: We want answers to these questions, and it appears to us that the Superintendent of Health of this city is the proper person to re-

W. A. SELLARS, Sec'y.

Is it true that the captain and ore or more of the crew of the vessel which was sent to quarantine on Friday morning were in the city a part of that day. If they were in town was Rockingham ought to be visited by as the Superintendent of Health aware of it and were such visits made by his authority?

Has such an examination of the vessel's record been made as to satisfy the Superintendent of Health that any of her crew have been sick or died, or

hat any are sick now? If this vessel is subject to quaranine, why should the crew be allowed to come to town? If the presence of vessel will be dangerous to the health of the city, why repeat the farce already enacted at the mouth of the river. If there is no dan ger to the city from her presence, why block business with such unnecessary trammels? If she is a fit subject for quarantine, we earnestly demand that he Superintendent of Health shall make detention an effectual safeguard to this city. This is no time for shams. CINIZEN.

Grand Rally of the Democratic Conservative Party at Lumberto ... At a meeting of the Robeson county xecutive committee held on the 5th ast., it was resolved that the Tilden and Vance clubs in the county be requested to attend in a body on the ocusion of Gov. Vance's visit to Lumberton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and that townships which have no clubs be requested to attend in a similar manner. S. B. Tolar was elected chief marshal and each club or township is

shals for the occasion. It was also resolved that the citizens of the surrounding counties, Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, Richmond New Hanover and the adjoining coun ties of South Carolina be cordially invited to join us on this occasion in do ing honor to North Carolina's great J. A. MCALLISTER, Chm'n Robeson Co Ex Com.

W. B. HARKER, Sec'y. Nominating Convention.

Robesons, N. C., Sept. 15. EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: The Thir-Senatorial Convention asthat never found its way into the sembled at Robeson's Station, Carolina Central railway. D. S. Cowan, Esq. was made chairman, and G. B. Robeson and Dr. Fred Thompson were appublic debt; and yet this party ask to pointed secretaries. The chairman in his usual happy and forcible style explained the object of the convention. Perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed, and John N. Bennett, of Brunswick county, recently our County Representative, was nominated by accla

11. H. Helper on the Negro Question

This gentleman delivered an address

at Meroney's Hall, Monday evening last, to an audience of colored men, which, as reported to us, was conceived in the high purpose of benefiting "drunks." popular character suited to the times, but rather prolix, and burdened with Railroad. heavy statistical facts unsuited to the antrained mind. Some white citizens present accord to it a high degree of and future destiny of the race. Mr. H. tells the colored man that his future is colinization, and that he should him
months. Each of these tunnels is hef and cure. If you doubt this, go nelf begin to look to and prepare for about 400 yards long. It is expected to your Druggists, Green & Flanner was proud of the record that he had that event. That in the very nature of to complete Swannanoa tunnel by the and J. C. Munds and get a Sample made as a faithful chief magistrate things he must choose between that first of next April. This one is about Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Reguduring all those trying times—as and annihilation, and that it is only a 1.800 yards in length, up grade all the lar size 75 cents. Two doses will reshown by the attacks of his opponent. little question of time as it respects way. The Major says the convicts are lieve you.

As usual, I understand, Vance laid that choice. That his present relation working well and do it as well and efand status in this country is only tem- ficiently as any other class of labor porary; that the history of the world under their present manner of organi-Judge Settle speaks well and very shows it to be a practical impossibilization. No iron will be laid until the earnestly, but he impresses his hearers with the feeling that he is arguing a case before a jury, and omits all the points he cannot satisfactorily explain, and makes a special plea for himself.

There are both at this please well and very shows it to be a practical impossibility to make it permanent. It is not a party question, but a question of races, wherein the weaker always goes down and out before the stronger.

In his review of the black man's to be a practical impossibility to make it permanent. It is not a party question or takes some action that will enable the railroad authorities to do it. The prospect for pushing the road to an early completion is very favoration.

numerous) claim that he will leave this men, are apt to hate counsel just in section (west of the Blue Ridge) with proportion as it conflicts with the notions and passions of the present hour. The speaker was racing away "ahead of the hounds" whilst they were spellbound with the music of the pack as it was passing before his eyes. There is very little doubt that an advanced position would better subserve the welfare of the race of they shall ever rise more than 1,500, leaving a majority of above their present position of inferiority.—Salisbury Watchman,

STATE NEWS.

NEWBERN-From the Nut Shell. - A new steamer, the Neuse, has been constructed at Kinston and runs between that place and Newbern. From the Newbernian:

- A prominent citizen of Onslow county visiting our city stated yesterday that at the coming election there would not be fifteen white men in that county who will vote the Rewhite Republicans have left the Radican ranks and many colored men are following them. Good for Onslow. - Grapes are selling at 30 cents per

HALIFAX-From the Weldon News: -An unknown man, a tramp, came into town ou last Tuesday evening and applied to the mayor for lodging, and was accommodated with quarters in the town hall. He did not show any signs of being unwell, but on Wednesday, the following day, it was discovered that he was sick, whereupon a physician was called in who rendered all necessary aid, but he died that night. He was cared for and buried yesterday. He was about six feet high.

light hair, mustache and side whiskers red; no flesh marks about the face. -To-day as the prisoners were being fed a negro named Tim Tilghman knocked the man down intrusted with the prisoners' dinner and forced an egress from jail. Two others, all occupants of the same cell, followed his example and succeeded in getting without the wall surrounding the jail, with the exception of one, a young lad, who was shot by the jailer, Ed. John son, while in the act of scaling the

would weigh about 160 pounds, had

wall, which is nearly fifty two feet high. Through the diligence of the siler two were recaptured and immured in a safe resting place. Jim Tilghman, the instigator, succeeded in making good his escape. No blame can be attached to the jailer, for his efforts to recapture the prisoners are very commendable. The negro shot, I have been unable to learn his name, and I do not think the wound fatal. RALEIGH—From the Sentinel:

- Judge Bond opens the extra term of the United States eircuit court here next Wednesday to appoint ballot-box stuffers in the interest of the Republisan party.

- From a reliable and authentic

source we heard yesterday that the prospects for a Democratic triumph in November were very bright in almost all parts of the State. In the Eighth Congressional district, the transmontane country, the indications are, as represented by those who have the reputation of being competent judges, hat Vance's vote will be at the least figure 2,000 in excess of that given for Judge Merrimon in From the middle tier of counsuch as Guilford, Stanly, Rowan, Davidson, etc., the news is of a most cheering character. In those counties the friends of reform are leaving no stone unturned to secure the success of our ticket, and the prospect grows brighter and brighter each day. Coming on further east the same condition of things is reported by those who are too careful and prudent to exaggerate matters. In fact the entire outlook in the eastern, western and middle sections is a most promising one. These statements are based upon intelligence received in this city within the past few days from sources entitled to imthe democrats of Wake to redouble

RALEIGH-From the News: - Mr. Wm. Thornton, a highly respectable farmer living at Elevation, Johnston county, came into this city yesterday and sold his cotton. After doing his trading he started home, when, at Walnut creek, his horse ran authorized to elect two as istant mar- away and threw him, doing him serious injury. His right leg was broken just above the knee, and he was otherwise injured.

their efforts to carry the county.

#### ORVIL GRANT DRUNK. The Fresident's Brother Locked up

in the St. Louis Calaboose. Sr. Louis, Sept. 12. A rumor which circulated in the streets of St. Louis last night that Orvil Grant, brother of the President, had been arrested in a condition of beastly intoxication, proves to-day a fact. At just about dusk, special officer Von Magge and a brother patrolman wheeled the President's brother up to the Four Courts in a handcart and dumped him out at the main ensrance. They had found him, they said, ly ing in a vacant lot near the Unio Depot, and but for them he would surely have lost his fine gold watch and chain, and perhaps his gold-headed cane and silk stove pipe hat. When dumped out, Orvil was still in a semiconscious condition, and unable to stand on his legs. He was carried into Capt. Burgess' office, where he was relieved of his valuables, including a large number of documents from Washington and the Indian agencies and was then carried down to the cale. boose and thrown into cell No. 10, along with some half dozen other

Major W. W. Rollins - Western N. C. This gentleman, President of the ble, and its friends and those most interested in it feel very much encouraged .- Rvleigh Sentinel.

Arrangements have been made for over four hundred public meetings in Ohio between this and the election. vice. Of course but few if any will The campaign is to be a most vigorous

Col. Waddell at Favetteville. The Fayetteville Gazette says: Last Saturday evening a very large growd assembled at the market house,

for the purpose of hearing a speed from Hon A. M. Waddell. The gifted orator was introduced in a graceful and bandsome manner by Mr. B. Fuller, and, although he disclaimed any intentien of making a speech-having a regular appointment for Fayetteville next week-he entertained the crowd for about an hour in a masterly review of the Radical administration, its corruption and infamies, and pictured in glowing terms the relief to the whole country in the election of the reform ticket, After a brief and amusing speech from Maj. Jno. Evans, the meeting adjourned.

Hon, A. M. Waddell's Appointment Col. Waddell will address his constitu-ents of the Third Con ressional District at the following times and places:

on PO, Harnett county Monday, September Mills, Cumberland county
Tuesday. September 19th, Little R'ver Academy, Cumberland county

Saturday, September 16th, at Harring-

Wednesday, September 20th, at Fayette ville, Cumberland county Thursday, September 21st, at Rockfish. Cumberland county Friday, September 22d, at Blockersville. Cumberland county

Saturday, September 23d, at Parker's store, Bladen county Monday, September 25th, at White Hall. Tuesday, September 26th, at Clarkton, laden county Wednesday, September 27th, at Eliza-

ethtown, Bladen county Friday, September 29th, at Whi'eville. olumbus county Saturday, September 30th, at Williams'. Monday, October 2d, at Waccamaw,

Brunswick county Tuesday, October 3d, at Lockwoods folly Bridge, Brun-wick county Wednesday, October 4th, at Town reek, Brunswick county Thursday, October 5th, at Long Creek,

Friday, October 6th, at Point Caswell. Saturday, October 7th, at Taylor's Bridge,

ampson county.

Monday, October 9th, at Clinton, Sampson county Tuesday, October 10th, at Newton Grove. ampson county
Wednesday, October 11th, at Faison,

Duplin county Thursday, October 12th, at Kenans-Friday, October 13th, at Hallsville, Duplin county Saturday, October 14th, at Catharine Lake, Onsl

ow county Monday, October 16th, at Jacksonville Onslow county Tuesday, October 17th, at Stump Sound Wednesday, October 18th, at Sandy Run Pender county

Monday, October 23d, at Newport, Careret county Tuesday, October 24th, at Beaufort, Careret county

Wednesday, October 25th, at Oedan Island, Carteret county Fr day, October 27th, at Sanders' Store, Carteret county

Executive Committee of the Demo The following is an extract from the re cords of the late Democratic State Conven

State Central Executive Committee W R Cox, chairman; R H Battle, Jr, C M Busbee, Seaton Gales, Samuel A Ashe, Geo H Snow, W N H Smith. From First District-W D Pruden of Chowan, James E Shepherd of Beaufort, E C Yellowley of Pitt, Moses Gilliam of

Bertie. From Second District-A J Galloway of Wayne, R Peebles of Northampton, J D Long of Craven, W J Green of Warren. From Third District-Joseph A Worth son, J N Stallings of Duplin, D S Cowan of Brunswick. From Fourth District-Henry A Lon-

don, Jr, of Chatham, J S Amis of Gran-Webb of Orange. If any recommendations were made for the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh plicit confidence. This should inspire and Eighth Districts, the names of the per-the demograts of Wake to redouble sons so recommended to the Convention will please be forwarded to General W R

> Gnbernatorial Canvaca. Fayetteville, Thursday, September

Clinton, Saturday, September 30. Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, Earpsboro, Johnston county, Wed-

esday, October 4. Johnston's Store, Wake county, Thursday, October 5. New Light, Wake county, Saturday, October 7

Oxford, Monday, October 9. Roxboro, Tuesday, October 10. Hillsboro, Thursday, October 12. Graham, Friday, October 13.

Wilmington District, Fourth round of quarterly meetings appointed by Rev W S Black, Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church South: Wilmingson, at Fifth Street, September Cokesbury, (District Conference) a

Bethany, September 20, 25. Kenansville, at Wesley Chapel, Septemer 30. October 1. Smithville, October 7, 8. Onslow, at Tabernacle, October 14, 15.

Wilmington, at Front Street, October Elizabeth, Bladen Springs, October 28, Bladen, at Antioch, November 4, 5.

Whiteville and Waccamaw Missions, Noember 11, 12. Clinton, at Goshen, November 18, 19. Topsail, at Rocky Point, November 25,

Sickness prevails everywhere, and verybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache. Western North Carolina Railroad, is Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpita-in the city. He reports that 300 hands tion of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, are at work, and that Burgin and Lick Billiousness, &c., can take Green's

about, you get discouraged spending money with little success. Now to give you satis-

You are asked every day through the

columns of newspapers and by your Drug-

The Law Regarding the Duties of U. 8 Supervisors of Registration and Election.

For the information of our readers and of the public generally as well as rhe Supervisors of Registration and Election, to e appointed at the Special Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held in Raleigh on the 20th inst., we publish the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to their powers and

there are two citizens thereof, or whenever n any county or parish, in any congressional district, there are ten citizens thereof, of good standing, who, prior to any reg-istration of voters for any election for Representatives or Delegates in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, may the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town, county or parish is situated, their desire to have such registration, or such election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, the judge, within not less than ten days prior to th registration, if one there be, or, if no regisration be required, within not less than ten days prior to the election, sh ll open the circuit court at the most conven

point in the district. SEC. 2012. The court, when so opened by the judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the judge, and under the seal of the court, for each election district or vo ing precinct in the congressional district, as may have applied in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and to revoke, change, or renew citizens, residents of the city or town, or election district or voting precinct in the county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of

appointed, are authorized and required to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registerd would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered as they may deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section two thousand and twenty-six, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon Resolved 3. That notwithstanding our e duty herein prescr inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their signature to each page of the original list, and of each copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may be received, entered or registered, and in such manner as will. in their judgment, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therefrom, or addition thereto of any name.

SEC. 2017. The supervisors of election are authorized and required to attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congres and for counting the votes cast at such elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt: to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polled wholly completed, and the proper whether the certificates or returns be re quired under any law of the United States or any State, territorial, or municipal law and to personally inspect and scrutinize from time to time, and at all times on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books, whether the sam are required by any law of the United

States, or any State, territorial or muni SEC. 2018. To the end that each candi date for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the supervi sors of election are, and each of them is required to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the endorsement on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the visions of section two thousand and twen ty-five, has been designated as the chief supervisor of the judical district in which the city or town wherein they may serve, acis, such certificates and returns of al such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry-list, and any all copies thereof and to any cer tificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or any statement touching the truth or accu racy of the registry, or the truth or fair ness of the election and canvass, which the supervisors of the election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made and attached, in order that the facts SEC. 2019. The tetter to enable the su

pervisors of election to discharge their du ties, they are authorized and directed in precincts, on the day of registration, or the day when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot-boxes, as will in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registratio or offering to vote, and as will best conduct to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conduc ted; and at the closing of polls for the reception of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engag-ing in the work of canvassing the ballots, as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns and statements has been wholly completed.

or voting precinct in any city or town, for | G which there have been appointed supervi- Il sors of election for any election at which a I Representative or Delegate in Congress is voted for, the supervisors of election are | not allowed to exercise and discharge, k fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of any pers n, all the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by law, the supervisors of election shall make prompt report, under oath, within ten days in accordance with the provisions of section ists to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money district in which the city or town wherein about, you get discouraged spending money with little success. Now to give 3 on satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water brash, Coming up of food after eating, Low Spirits, &c., we ask you to ato your Druggists, Messrs. Green & Fogniner and J C Munds, and get a sample blottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. [Tu Th Sat]

district in which the city or town wherein they served, acts, of the manner and means by which they were not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and imposed herein. And upon receiving any such report, the chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officially as a commissioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith examine into all the facts; and he will have power to subpens and compel the attendance before him of any witness, and to administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and, prior to the spect to the charges made; and to such a spect to the charges made; and to such a spect to the charg

under any provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge or court of the United States for examination of the offences alleged against him; and such com-missioner, judge or court shall proceed or respect thereto as authorized by law in case crimes against the United States. SEC. No person shall be appointed a su-pervisor of election or a deputy marshal, SEC. 2011. Whenever in any city or town having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, inder the preceding provisions, who is not at the time of his appointment, a qualified,

ter of the city, town, county, parish election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed. SEC. 2029. The supervisors of election appointed for any county or parish in any congressional district, at the instance of ten citizens, as provided in section two thousand and eleven, shall have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of a

ssembling of the Congress for which any

such Representative or Delegate was voted for, he shall file with the Clerk of the House

of Representatives all the evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and

SEC. 2023. Whenever any arrest is made

all reports to him made.

Platform of the Democratic Party in North Carolina, adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Ra-

leigh, on 14th June, 1876. WHEREAS, The republican party of the United States, for the last sixteen years, has had the complete control of the government in all its departments, by its disregard of Constitutal limitations; by its unequal and oppressive expenditures; by its unwise and mischievous financial policy; by its official corrup-tion pervading all branches of administration—has brought disgra e upon our gov-ernment and unparalleled distress upon

our people; therefore

Resolved, 1. That in this centennial year of cur existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events, and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness

of the country.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly and cordially recommend the adoption, by the people, of the amendments to the Consti-tution proposed by the Convention of 1875, and thus largely reduce the expenditures of our State and county governments and simplify their administration, so that we may be enabled to establish a thorough and enlarged system of public schools for the benefit of all the citizens of the State. ed condition, we still cherish the North Carolina project so long labored for by Morehead, Saunders, Fisher, Wm. H Thomas and others, of uniting the harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington with the great west; and for the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Point Rock and Ducktown, and of our other unfinishd railroads, we pledge the continued use of the convict labor of the State, and el such other judicious legislative aid as will secure the completion of these great State works at the earliest practicable period. Resolved 4. That the people of North Carolina now have it in their power by an earnest, determinated and united effort, to

relieve our people from the evils of republican misrule, extravagance and corruption and restore the prosperity of our State.

Resolved 5. That we denounce official corruption wherever found, and we hold onesty to be the first and highest qualifi cation for office.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS-HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. The blanks can be readily filled to suit the wants of different localities. It is substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBA. ARTICLE 1. The name of this organiration shall be "The Tilden and Vance

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be president, - vice-presidents, secretary and shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the same is announced. ART. 3. The President shall have power o call extra meetings of the club, and onethird of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transac-ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club

shall be held on the - Saturday in every month. ART. 15. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative Democratic party, either in State, county or municipal elections.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the vorking committee to prepare a compl ecord of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 7. That the members of this Club

oled se themselves to each other and the servative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for a offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will discountenance every effort on the part of individuals to distract our counsels and divide the vote upon independent candidates, whom we will regard hereafter as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ABT. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and postoffice address of each officer of the Club.

National Democratic Executive Committee.

Arkansas . . . . . John T. Summer.

nerein, and shan there remain until every	California F. McCopin.
duty in respect to such canvass, certifi-	ColoradoB. M. Hughes.
cates, returns and statements has been	Connecticut Wm. H. Barnum.
wholly completed.	Delaware Robinson Hickmam.
SEC. 2020. When in any election district	FloridaWilk Call.
or voting precinct in any city or town, for	Canno Damor
which there have been appointed supervi-	Tilling's (Vender
sors of election for any election at which a	IndianaThomas Folin.
	Toma M M Ham
Representative or Delegate in Congress is	Iowa
voted for, the supervisors of election are	KansasJ. E. Eaton.
not allowed to exercise and discharge,	Kentucky H. D. McHenry.
fully and freely, and without bribery, so-	LouisianaB. T. Jones.
licitation, interference, hinderance, moles-	Maine Edmund Wilson.
tation, violence, or threats thereof, on the	MissouriJoh   G. Precot.
part of any pers n, all the duties, obliga-	MarylandO. Horsey.
tions, and powers conferred upon them by	MassachusettsF. Price.
law, the supervisors of election shall make	MichiganE. Tainter.
prompt report, under oath, within ten days	Oregon Ex-Gov. John Whitaker.
after the day of election to the officer who,	Nevana
in accordance with the provisions of section	Nehraska Geo. L. Miller.
two thousand twenty-five, has been desig-	North Carolina M. W. Ra som.
nated as the chief supervisor of the judicial	Minne ota
district in which the city or town wherein	New York Abram L. Hewett.
they served, acts, of the manner and means	VirginiaRobert A. Coghill.
by which they were not so allowed to fully	New Hampshir A. M. Sullaway.
and freely exercise and discharge the duties	Rhode Island Nichol is Van Slack.
and obligations required and imposed	OF R Rate
herein. And upon receiving any such re-	Posseth Class Line James H. Rvan.
port, the chief supervisor, acting both in	MirssissippiThal Barkdale.
such capacity and officially as a commis-	VermontB. B. Smalley.
	New JerseMiles Cox.
sioner of the circuit court, shall forthwith	John Roseson.
examine into all the facts; and he will have	PennsylvaniaWm. L. Scott.
power to subpoena and compel the attend-	WisconsinWm. F. Viles.
ance before him of any witness, and to ad-	

The DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX Dellars per annum THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for six months; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for three months The WEEKLY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months FIFTY CENTS for three months.

ADVERTISING BATES: Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY JOURNAL as follows: For one inch one insertion SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; two insertions ONE DOLLAR, three insertions ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; one week TWO DOLLARS; one mouth six DOLLARS AND A HALF; three months Fif-TEEN DOLLARS; six months TWENTY-FIVE

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Desiring to make the JOURNAL the dially invites correspondence from all por-

For President: OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President: Thomas A. Hendricks. OF INDIANA.

Zebulon B. Vance. OF MECKLENBURG. For Lieutenant-Governor:

For Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis, OF PITT.

For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD. Of New Hanover,

For Attorney General: THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson,

For Treasurer: J. M. WORTH. Of Randolph.

For Auditor: SAMUEL L. LOVE, Of Haywood. For Supt. of Public Instruction:

J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

Of Johnston. esidential Electors for State at Large DANIEL G. FOWLE, or Wake. J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

District Electors 1st District -LOUIS C. LATHAM, of Pitt. 2d " JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir, JAS. C. McRAE, of Cumber and H. BUSBEE, of Wake ROBBINS of Davidson R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg W. B. QLENN, of Yadkin. ALPHONSO C. AVERY, of Burke

FOR CONGRESS. FIRST DISTRICT: JESSE J. YEATES. Of Hertford. THIRD DISTRICT: ALFRED M. WADDELL,

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

FIFTH DISTRICT: ALFRED M. SCALES. Of Rockingham,

SIXTE DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE, SEVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS. Of Iredell

EIGHTH DISTRICT: ROBERT B. VANCE,

THE OLD REPUDIATED BONDS Every one familiar with the history of Mississippi politics and with the public life of Hon. Jefferson Davis, will see the correctness of the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend in New York, and published in the *Post* of that city:

the repudiation by Mississippi of the and vote them out of power. bonds issued than either of you had. I was sent to college when a boy; from college went to West Point; from West Point into the army and served on the Indian frontier until 1835, when I married and left the army. I took up my residence in a very retired place, tant from the county in which my father lived and where I had been raised, so that I was a stranger in Mississippi, seldom leaving the canewhich I lived, when in 1836, the last of these notorious bonds were is. sued. It was seven years thereafter before I was brought into any political discussion, and then only in the countv in which I resided. Before that time. 1833, the famous Union bank bonds had been repudiated, and though the question still entered into party politics it had little more than an historical existence. Upon the question. as a politico-moral one, I opposed the doctrine of repudiation, insisting that governments like individuals, when claims were made against them, had no right to make any other issue than one of fact. Is there a debt or is there not? For that publicly declared opinion the party of repudiators made war against me in the beginning of my 10 my political life, using both strategem | 11 and concentration of their forces to 27 defeat my nomination for Congress in 27 1845. When the Federal government 40 sought to discredit the Confederacy in 42 foreign markets they sent — England to represent me as repudiator. No man knew better than he the falsity of his representation, for he was an proposed the Radicals voted for active politician in Mississippi when twenty six-in votes ranging from 1 repudiation occurred, and it was years to 62. afterwards before he knew of my ex-

mended the pardon of Hesing, Miller of the course of the Republican party and the other whiskey thieves now in in regard to the amendments, save the Chicago jail. The ground for that it is marked by demagoguery, cortheir discharge is that they were the ruption and double-dealing, unsurvictims of a base conspiracy to injure passed even in the annals of its own the administration. If there is any party! Who can tell how the memthing that is now thoroughly impressed | bers of that party will vote when they upon the minds of the government go to the polls in November? Will officials is that the whisky ring is a they vote then as they voted in the sacred and holy thing and must not be | Convention, or will they vote then as intererfered with.

Sixty-three babies reported for duty at a baby party in Jersey City recently, and a benevolent gentleman of that ple give it their entire confidence! city, it is said, "furnished refreshindependent fortune as a wet nurse. | part every hour in the day.

WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA READ THIS!

Penitentiary Convict the Master of the Poor People of Bertie, Who Are so Unfortunate as to be Inmates of the Poor House!

THE WHITE WOMEN FORCED TO WAIT UPON HIS BLACK WIFE!

Can the White Men Longer Vote for Party that Does These Things!

Pass It Around, Brothers of the State Press.

It is time for the people of North Carolina to pause and think. After four years of bloody war the African was formally emancipated, but was slavery abolished? No. indeed. blush that to-day, eleven years after African slavery was abolished in North Carolina, white slavery, white slavery in a more degrading, humiliating form Desiring to make the Journal the mouthplece of the peo; le, the Editor cortina was ever assumed by African lists of the Democratic voters of the slavery, still exists. In Jones county it exists, in our own county of New Hanover it exists, and in Bertie county it exists. What Samuel J. Tilden. shall we do? We of the East can do nothing of ourselves; what say our brethren of the West--will they help us in this our day of necessity? tre they willing that white men and white women, no matter how aged or how infirm, or now destitute and poverty stricken, shall be the slaves of negroes? Yet these things exist to day under Radical rule, and will continue to exist so long as Radical rule continues in North Carolina.

We appeal, in the most earnest manner, to our brethren of the West to help North Carolina in the free and unconus, and that they may comprehend the necessity there is for relief, let them read the following account of the way affairs are conducted in the county of Bertie, where Radicals and regroes hold full sway. The account is taken from the Albemarle Times, a paper published in Bertie county, and that knows whereof it speaks. We trust that every Democratic sheet in the State will lay the facts before its readers. The Times says :

The tale that we propose to tell is shocking to think of. London Hyman, a negro, who was convicted in this not the slightest objection to the apcounty for stealing fodder, and served pointment of supervisors. We are out part of his time in the penitentiary, is in charge of the poor house of Bertie county. We have said before in these columns that it was an insult that the wit of any man can deto the white people of the county too | vise to secure an honest, fair and grievous to be borne. We should not have had anything to say about it at this time, but recently we have heard such terrible accounts of this black monster's cruelty to the inmates. Every one of the inmates are afflict-

scoundrel makes them wait upon his azy wife as if she were a queen. An old colored woman who had been there staying a few days nursing her sick daughter told the tale. She says that the poor inmates are made to do anything this trollop may please. She sits down and makes them build her fires, bring water and anything else she chooses. The report comes to us that since the good old colored woman told the tale, this black devil has not allowed her to go in to see her sick

The inmates are prevented from telling how they are treated by this negro, by threats from him of keeping them ocked up inside of the walls.

There is a poor untortunate old ladv in there who has entirely lost her mind; we have heard on good authority that this convict whips her when he pleases. If these things are not believed by the County Commissioners let them get the proper witnesses, assure them that they shall not be to the power of the Governor, all he harmed for telling the truth, and every word we have written will be verified. We appeal to white men everywhere to help us by voting the party out of power that has brought such shame

blood of a freeman runs through your veins, then vote this party out of der the Constitution of North Carolina. there to overseer the poor white people of the county? Radicals. Who could cals. Whom does this scoundrel lord it make him their Governor. Is he fit over? It is the poor of the county. for the place? He says: "I had no more to do with | Then fellow citizens come up like men Will our white brethren of the west

> Tell it to them ye men who are speaking up there. Tell them the poor whites here beg them for help.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND.

Can they refuse? We trust not.

The following recapitulation of the

votes by which the several Constitutional amendments were adopted, for the people of North Carolina to be which we are indebted to the Raleigh News. shows that sixteen of the thirty that high and important position? amendments passed unanimously; that Would they be safe in selecting the Republicans voted solidly against a man who publicly disregards only four of the amendments, to-wit: every restraint that decency and pruthe 9th, 17th, 21st and 25th, and that I dence throw around men? We tell the that they voted for ten of the amendments, to-wit: the 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th | Settle is utterly unfit to be trusted 21rd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 30th:

On these ten amendments the Radicals votes sum up as follows:

1 Radicals voted for the .... 11th

So that of the thirty amendments

In the face of these undeniable facts Attorney General Taft has recom- to the amendments, what can be said they talk now? Who can tell? Was there ever such a party in the world? And yet the mass of the colored peo-

Nearly all the postoffices in Texas ments for all of them." Jones, at our are in charge of females. It works so elbow, says that man would make an well that the males now arrive and deTHE FEDERAL SUPERVISORS OF detestable scoundrel Bergen, the

We have thus far heard of no Dem ocrat who objects to the proposed appointment of supervisors of the November election. The white people of North Carolinato intend carry the coming election, but they intend to do it in the face of day, openly and publicly. They have no secret machinery at work in their behalf, lawfully or the world to know and to see what means they use to induce men to vote the Democratic ticket. What they rely upon is the strength of their cause aided by discipline and thorough organization, brought about by the formation of thorough-going, active, en-Committees with their full memberships With this machinery, we expect to ensure a full attendance of Democratic voters at each polling place. There is sick to go to the polls. On the day of should at empt to frighten him into election we expect our challengers at | confession? And yet, fellow-citizens, the several polling places to have full precinct and as each one votes to check his name off, so that at twelve o'clock those who have not yet put in an ap pearance may be at once sent for. We expect Democratic voters to put in their votes peacefully and quietly and we expect Radical voters to do the same. We expect to have and intend to have no disturbance at the polls and no staying or interfering with elections by Radical office holders or others. The sentence of three years in the penitentiary and three months in jail, now hanging over Mr. Heaton's head, will go far to warn men of all races and colors that it is a dangerous thing to interfere with citizens of trolled exercise of that greatest right of an American citizen, the right of suffrage. Three years in the penitentiary and three months in jail constitute a costly compensation for the luxury of raising a riot at an election. The majesty of the law has been vindicated. Heaton's sentence is worth more to ensure a quiet, honest election than all the supervisors Judge Bond could appoint in six months. Disturbers of the peace now know what to expect. But for all that, we have willing, nav anxious, to see any and every possible precaution taken peaceable election. And we say this as well because it is right as because it is to our interest to have a quiet election. There is no doubt about the fact that a majority of the the voters ed in some way. Still this miserable of North Carolina are warmly in favor of the election of Tilden and Vance. because earnestly desirous of bringing about universal reconciliation and reform. All we have to do, to make

IS TRAITOR SETTLE FIT TO BE

victory certain, is to bring out our

full strength. Let us then have a full,

fair, and free election, with as many

supervisors to see us vote as may be

desired. We have nothing to conceal.

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA? Judge Settle claims that practically the Governor of North Carolina possesses absolute and uncontrollable power, and that if he so chooses he can exhaust the entire Judiciary of the State with a half dozen negro militia. If any one doubts whether Judge Settle really entertains these views in regard has to do to satisfy himself of the truth of our statements, is to examine the reports of the Supreme Court of the State and read for himself. We re peat, that in the opinion of Judge Set-Who put London Hyman is practically an absolute Monarch in North Carolina. And entertaining these views, he asks the people to

Is any man on earth fit for such a place who is liable to such angevlonger sustain this party? Great God ernable fits of passion and rage as thieves. overcame Settle at Jonesboro, when he infernal fiends of hell and Ku-Klux he came there to solicit. If there be no law that can protect them from the power of their Governor, ought not very careful whom they elect to fill

people of North Carolina that Traitor

with the reins of Government in the Nor is that very disgraceful exhibition at Jonesboro the only proof we have to bear us out in the assertion. That was proof from the hustings, and has already been presented in full. The proof we present this morning is proof from the bench, and shows a wanton disregard of the rights of the citizen, rights that he was sworn to

fright in him into an admission of the dominant party twenty years of guilt that would put his very ago. It was the beginning of the end, life in jeopardy, would be a dis- when Greeley, Sumner. Gratz Brown, grace to any court, civil or military Gov. Curtin and Senator Doolittle, aboliclime. This, Judge Settle did in 1870, themselves from the Republican parat Raleigh, to ex-Sheriff Wiley, of ty. The almost unanimous abandon-Caswell county, as fully appears from ment of the German element, and the the following statement of facts which we take from the Milton Chronicle, a paper published in Caswell county. Sheriff Wiley, as the Chronicle says, and as everybody in that section knows, is one of the best citizens in the county of Caswell, After stating that Sheriff Wiley was charged with the killing of Ste-

Chronicle says : "He was arraigned before the Su reme Court where there was not a article of evidence against him, and he proved an alibi by the best men in he county. Mr. Wiley asked and reeived leave of the Court to make statement, which, of itself, satisfied everybody of the man's innocence except one in that Court room, and tha man was Captain-Judge Settle. Aware of Wiley being a prisoner at the bat nulawfully. They are willing for all and himself one of the Judges he disgraced his high position by meanly escending from the Supreme Court bench and approaching Mr. Wiley with a grin and gritting teeth, and brandishing his eleached fist almost in Mr Wiley's face, he asked, "Didn't-you-kill-Stephen's?" "I did not," was the emphatic reply. "Don't you know who did?" Mr. Wiley: "I do not". ergetic Tilden and Vance Clubs and our Settle: "But didn't you decoy him and firmly) "I did not, sir. Was there such a scene ever before witnessed in a court of justice in North Carolina? Was it ever before known no need to lose a single Democratic that a sworn Judge whose duty it was vote in a county if the voter is not too | to notify the prisoner of his rights,

> this man Settle asks you to make him Governor over you! Will ye do it? STRANGE ADVICE. It is not to be presumed that the negroes would organize Democratic clubs without white instigation: but Democrats ought to court the negro vote by methods which do not tend so directly to breaches of the peace. The white population of the South, as employers of labor, lenders of money, owners of farms and tenements let to negroes who must often be in arrears in paying their rent, have great advantages for quietly influencing negro votes, and they should use these advantages in quiet and non-provoking ways. The Southern whites have a greater interest in promoting tranquility and good feeling than they have in any partisan result; and we wish thev would discourage all movements which tend to inflame and exasperate an ignorant populace, whose errors and

cians and carpet-baggers. The Lynchburg (Va.) News, in commenting upon the above, gives expression exactly to the views of the JOURNAL. The News is a cotemporary that we have long held in high esteem.

prejudices have been engrafted in

their minds by unscrupulous politi-

"The above, which we clip from the New York Herald, proves what we have asserted, that at the North coers cion of employees by employers has become so habitual that it is understood by both, and regarded as right, and now the Herald, tells us that we ought not to publicly encourage the open, honest formation of colored Democrats clubs, that we ought not openly to tell the negroes to quit their new organize for themselves, but we ought to use the Northern method of pecus niary persuasion -bread and meat pressure, and that great good could tion of Mr. Tilden: indeed it will be be accomplished in these " quiet, and remembered that at the time of his non-provoking ways." Now, the Southern people have always been open and above board; they believe in public speaking, in the public announcement of candidates and the open ventilation of political records, and if any one attempts to coerce the weak and the poor compel them against their to vote, they will not only not be guilty of publicly, much less privately, doing this thing, but they will risk person and life to prevent its being done. We can tell the | the Democratic ticket for the Govern Radicals, black and white, who have been lording it over poor, ignorant colored people, that we have by words exposed this, and warned their slaves, and we fearlessly do so still; that we will make no attempt at intimidation or coercion, by fraud or corruption, but wherever the black people, in numbers great or small, say they wish to vote the Democratic ticket, and to act with that party, every white Demoocrat may be relied on to see (at any cost) that they are protected in every way in the exercise of the right. And

that the Republican party will not have either force or or fraud enough to prevent such protection. The Brooklyn Eagle delares that Mr. Taft has simply written his name next below that of Jeffries and Benedict Arnold by this authorization of what he knows is contemplated mas-

sacre in the interest of organized The Eagle is slightly mistaken. so far forgot prudence and decency as | Judge Settle and Judge Pearson got to denounce, to their very faces, as in ahead of Taft some six years ago, and are next to Jeffries, while Taft is scoundrels, the very men whose votes at the foot of the class. Give the devil his due.

> WHAT VOTES FOR HAYES MEAN A vote for Hayes is a vote for Robe-A vote for Hayes is a vote for Bel-

A vote for Haves is a vote for De-

A vote for Hayes is a vote against

Retrenchment. A vote for Hayes is a vote for the

Indian Bureau. A vote for Hayes is a vote for the Freedman's Bank.

A vote for Hayes is a vote for Babe cock, McDonald and Joyce. Every vote cast for the Republican ticket at the State elections is a vote for Hayes and all the swindles and

swindlers of Grant's administration.

The most conspicuous feature of the canvass so far has been the great numprotect, that we venture to say, is ber of prominent Republicans who without a parallel since the days of the | have renounced their old political af infamous Jeffries. A judge who would filiations and are giving their support leave the bench, and approaching the to Tilden and Hendricks. The same prisoner at the bar with clenched fist process is going on now in Republican and threatening gesture, seek to ranks that marked the disintregation in any age, in any country, and in any tionists, and emancipationists, detached

attaching of such men as Charles Francis Adams, George W. Julian and others who could be named, to the Democratic following, is sure indication of final dissolution of a party that has become too corrupt to hold in its ranks men who regard the good of the country as above fealty to party.

Who was benefited by the furds which seventy thousand poor negroes phens by a notorious negro thief had placed in the Freedmen's Savings arrested by that infamous wretch and essly, despicably, and willfully robbed? year.

Upon the canvass in the Hoosier State above all others the attention of both political parties is now anxiously the fact that for many years the State has been a close and doubtful one. Twenty five years ago it was classed as a Democratic State, but in 1854 a combination of Krow Nothings and Abolitionists carried the election, defeating among other candidates, Governor Hendricks who was a candidate for Congress. In 1856 the State again went Democratic, in which year Morton was heaten for Governor. In 1858 knew nor cared what those wants it went for the Democrats again. In 1860 however it went for Lincoln by 20,000 majority. Two years later the various regular Democratic Executive to that room?" Wiley, (emphatically Democrats again triumphed, and elected the Legislature that sent Governor Hendricks to the United States Senate.

> ton for Governor again, swept the State. In 1866 the Radical majority was still greater. In 1868 the election was very close, Hendricks being beaten for Governor by a very small vote. In 1870 the Democrats carried the day and in 1872, though Grant carried the State by 21,000 in November, the entire Democratic ticket was elected in October previous, by a small majority. In 1874, there was a decided Democratic victory in the State, resulting in the election of eight Democrats out of thirteen Congressmen.

In 1864, Lincoln for President and Mor-

by either party. This year there are three tickets in the field, the third being that of the Greenback party which has nominated a full State ticket as well as candidates for Congress. The Greenback party, it is said, draws its members in almost equal proportions from the Democratic and Radical ranks It is not certain, however, that its ticket will not be withdrawn before the election, an event that UNCLE JIMMY, as he is called. Blue Jeans Jimmy Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 'hinks will enure greatly to his advantage. The total vote of the State is about 350,000, and every effort is being made to bring out a full vote. The Radicals are sparing neither men nor money to win the day, but they are fighting under odds. Th fact that they were obliged to take down their first candidate for Governor because he had been caught and exposed in his rascality, has been a source, not only of mortification, but of serious damage. The present candidate is not a man of popular habits and is generally known as "Kid Glove Ben Haris called "Blue Jeans Williams." Our friends there are very hopeful and

We shall be much gratified. of course, if we carry the State, but we shall not be disheartened if we do not, for Indiana is by no means essential to the elecnomination there was very little expection that we would carry it under his leadership. Subsequent events however have made us more hopeful. We shall see what we shall see. The prospect is now indeed a bright one.

speak very confidently of the result.

ELECTIONS PRECEDING THE GREAT CONTEST. The Presidential election takes place on the first Tuesday in November next (7th), and will be preceded by the following State elections:

Georgia, on the 11th of October. Gen. A. H. Colquitt is at the head of orship, and his election is predicted by seventy-five thousand majority. notwithstanding Ruger has the headquarters of the military department of the South at Atlanta. As yet the Republicans have not indicated a purpose to contest the field.

West Virginia, on the 10th of October. This election embraces a State ticket, members of the legislature and members of Congress. The Democrats claim that all their dissensions are healed, and that they will carry the State by a large majority. Ohio, on the 10th of October. In

this State a State ticket, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, will be elected. Indiana on the 10th of October Here a full ticket will be elected. Indiana promises to be the battle ground preparatory to the Presidential contest n November and both parties will put forth their best efforts to secure the

escendancy. Iowa on the 10th of October. This is a Republican State, and may be expected to cast its vote in that direcion, both in October and November. Nebraska on the 10th of October.

Texas, on the 6th of November. This State will probably go Demo-cratic by from 75,000 to 100,000 maority, but the election is too near the time of holding the Presidential election to affect it in any perceptible

Delaware State election, on the 6th of November. The Democracy are confident of victory. It is not yet known whether or not United States troops will be used by Grant in this they have neither voice nor influence? State to carry the State for the Republicans if possible.

Judge Thompson H. Cooke, who has not only announced his intention to vote for Hampton, but proposes, besides, to stump the State for the Reform candidates, is one of the most influential Republicans in South Carolina, and was re-elected Circuit Judge. last winter, for a term of four years. The reason he gives for abandoning 'the party" is that he is natisfied, by the recent nominations, that it is incapable of purifying itself and has sunk below salvation, Judge Cooke will do good service-and be on the winning side.

Tourger told the people the other day at Snow Hill, in Greene county. that the wounds of the war had not people will ever resent their exclusion healed, that he himself had one that from the government under which reminded him every day of the strife.'. and the Goldsboro Messenger is cruei enough to believe him, a thing that maintain and defend their right to a sent back two unarmed men to ascerpeople very generally are not much voice in the administration of the tain if they were keeping their agreegovernment to whose support they coniven to doing. The Messenger fears tribute their means, and in whose that Tourger's wound will not heal defence they stand ready to pour out until all hope of holding office under a Radical administration has been destroyed. We don't like to be inquisitive, but really it would be a satisfaction to know just where that wound is.

There is no better evidence necessathe way of reducing public expenses, if they succeed in the coming election, than to point out what Tilden has done in New York-a saving of one-half and liar, and upon that charge was Bank, and of which they were ruth- the expenses, or \$8,000,000, in a single this flood of billingsgate shall cease to

THE CANBY CONSTITUTION WHO MADE IT AND HOW! The Constitution under which we live, was the work of the Convention fixed, each one being eager for the of 1868. That Convention was comvictory. One element of anxiety is posed very largely of ignorant men, very largely of corrupt men, who were controlled by strangers in our State and unknown to our people save as the representatives of their conquerors in a long bloody and disastrous war. It would indeed have been well nigh mireculous had the Constitution framed by that body been adapted to the wants and condition of the people of

North Carolina for the simple reason

that the men who composed it neither

might be.

Nor was the mode in which the pre ended ratification of the Constitution was accomplished, calculated to sugarcoat the bitter pill. Change every where and in everything was the order of the day. Our entire system of government was overthrown. Power was taken from the many and given to the few; was taken from the people and given to the office-holders. The people were made subordinate and their rulers were made supreme. In all things the servant was put above the master. The white race was subjected to the rule of the black race. Thousands and thousands of our best white citizens were disfranchised and kept away from the polls while vast

hordes of ignorant excited negroes were permitted to crowd to them, It will very readily be seen therefore breathing threats of vengeance against from the above, that Indiana can not their late owners. Watchful bayonets be counted on with absolute certainty and ready swords were everywhere gleaming. Federal officers everywhere stood ready to give the word to Fede ral soldiers to force with cannon and with cavalry, with bullet and with beyonet, upon a disarmed and subjugated people, a constitution at once infamous in its origin and ruinous in its operation Nor was the man who did all thes

things aman to be loved by us. Canby, General Edward Canby, then military lord and master over our State, was a General in the victorious Federal army, the army that pillaged and plundered our people and laid waste our country, that had burned our cities and ravaged our women and murdered our men. This man from his residence in South Carolina gave orders for the arrest and trial by mili tary tribunal of citizens of North Carolina; appointed and removed at will, rison," while the Democratic candidate and merely by an ordinary telegram, even the very highest officials of our State, our very Governors indeed; by We shall make no predictions, however. | military order he held the civil officers but wait quietly until the returns come of counties "responsible" to himself for the discharge of their duties; places of business, and permitted and forbade traffic at will; at will he opened and closed the ballot-box to our citizens: convened conventions at will and seated and unseated members thereof; appropriated by military order the money of the people in their own State Treasury and levied and collect d was the body that framed and such was the man and such was the power, that forced upon us the infamous Con-

It would have been well nigh miraculous, we say, had it been suited to the wants of the people of North Carolina. That it must be changed materially, is now no longer an open ques-

THE QUICKEST ROAD TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

Every man in America, regardless of color or clime, is or ought to be anxious to re-unite and reconcile the lately belligerent and yet discordant States of the Federal Union. Nor is the house, and confessed the crime this feeling the dictate of patriotism and gave the name of the man who or sentiment alone; self interest demands it as well. The north cannot prosper unless the south be also prosperous. Nor can prosperity possibly precede reconciliation, and hands of a constable, who summoned peace and good government. It must follow them. Under which party then will we soonest get peace and a cordial, honest, earnest reconciliation, is the question that men

ought to ask themselves.

The Radical party is to-day in full possession of the Federal government, yet from the twelve Southern States and their ten millions of people there is not one single representative on the bench of the Supreme Court—not a single representative of all these States and all these people, whether white or black, in the President's cabinet, nor one representing the Government in any important foreign court. Is it possible for ten millions of people ever to rest contented and peaceable and happy under a government in whose administration Is there any country in the civilized world where ten millions of people owning eight hundred thousand square miles of territory are utterly and entirely unrepresented? Among all these ten millions of people is there not one man who can be trusted in high position? But is that the reason why no one is chosen, or is it because the fires of sectional jealousy and sectional hate are still aglow in the bosoms of Northern Radicals? Will the continuance of such men in power bring peace and reconciliation? Will true, honest, cordial reconciliation be brought about until the people of the men to send four of their number to South shall be once more fully trusted as equals? It is idle to expect it upon any other terms. Ten millions of they live, not merely because of a love of spoils, but because of a desire to negroes would act treacherously, they

their blood, if need be. Nor is this all. Men do not ordinarily heal feuds with their neighbors by constantly heaping foul abuse upon three white men were killed, but later them. Is there a single Northern ry as to what the Democracy will do in Radical in all the land that has ever spoken one kindly word of the Southern people? Do not they all villify and near Jackson Station, and threw a abuse us from day's end to day's end? freight train from the track. The Can we hope for reconciliation until flow? It is idle to talk about Southern

Cook, Vanco's Iriends (and they are beed

men affiliating with the foul-mouth the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed utter their vile slanders. If these things be so, and no one can deny them, what hope is there that reconciliation—the forerunner of prosperity-can come of the success of the Radical party? None whatever.

the other hand is that before us from the success of the Democratic party? From it we have uniformly received assurances and manifestations of fraternal feeling and re gard. What single Democrat at the North is there who has epened his lips n sectional denunciation and sectional abuse? On the contrary has not every man, without exception, who professed to be a Democrat, at the same time professed the most earnest desire for the speediest possible reconciliation—and not one in name merely, but one founded upon mutual respect and confidence and the fullest recognition of all our equal rights as citizens and States? If hese things be true, and that they are true no man can deny, there is no longer any cause to doubt for a mo-

perity to the country. If Mr. Tilden shall be elected, does any man suppose that any ten raillions of American citizens will be without a voice in the administration of the government? Does not every man It is uscless to argue or to talk. They know that with his election the days have no idea of personal rights in of sectionalism will have come to an that direction.

ment, which is the party of reconcilia-

tion, and as such, the party that prom-

ises soonest to bring peace and pros-

We have nothing to hope then from the success of the Radical party, but everything from that of the Democratic party. Peace and reconciliation must come before there can be prosperity, and there can be neither peace nor reconciliation until the Radical party shall be driven from the places of power and trust they have so long and so grievously abused.

THE TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Armed Resistance To Law-

Constable Attempts to Arrest Negro Charged with Crime-His Posse Resisted by Crowds of Arm ed Negroes-Terrible Condition of Affairs.

The following special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier gives all the facts connected with the lawless conduct of an armed body of negroes near Jackson station on the Port Royal Railroad, a short account of which appeared in our telegraphic columns on the eighteenth. The same statement, though fuller and more circumstantial in the narrative: Augusta, September 18.

Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock at the Silverton neighborhood. near Jackson station, on the Port Royal Railroad, two negroes made an assault upon Mrs. Alonzo Harley. Mr. Harley was at the time in the field at work, and no one was in the house but a son of Mrs. Harley, a youth of taxes as to him might seem best. Such | nine years, and an infant two or three years old. The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to chastise him the mother reached up and took down a double barrel gun. The negoes, thinking it loaded, fled.

The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Harley struck the negro with his fist and when the negro ran he was fired upon and seriously wounded. He was recaptured and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken off from was with him. The wounded negre died last Saturday.

It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate and placed in the a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest. When the posse assembled, it was

ascertained that a body of negroes, numbering about one hundred and fifty, had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would not surrender the accused. Two white men were there upon sent forward to prevail upon the negroes to distand, and to allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot they found thirteen negroes guarding a log hut. They informed the negroes of their errand when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a yell. In less than a minute tue negroes surrounded the young men, and pointing their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only by the exertions of the negro captain were the young men saved. The captain said he would never surrender the negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Harley, unless be was permitted to accompany him to In the meantime, the posse came up

agread, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, which they did. negroes seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within forty yards and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground. The negroes were coming on rapidly when the whites fired on them. wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and, upon his arrival, he advised the the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but they denied his

and the constable demanded an inter-

view with the captain. The latter

presence among them, and agreed to lisperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began to disperse; but, fearing that the ment. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were com-pelled to plead for their lives. Reinorcements were then sent for. Fifteen men, while passing through

accounts say this was not the case. This morning the negroes removed

the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad locomotive and seven cars were thrown into the ditch. The negroes afterwards fired into the wrecked train. Capt. Fleming, superintendent of

brood until they shall have ceased to him to order Linet. Barnhardt, commanding the United States forces at Hamburg, to proceed to the scene of the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain telegraphed the lieutenant to go; but the atter, considering that Chamberlain had no authority in the premises, telegraphed Gen. Ruger for instructions, But what a different prospect on It is understood that Gen. Ruger or-

dered him to remain at Hamburg. The negroes are in force between the South Carolina and Port Royal Railroads. Col. A. P. Butler, with a force of whites, has gone after them and a battle is expected to-night, There is great excitement in Augusta. The latest reports from the scene of the conflict show one white man was wounded and six negroes were killed yesterday.

H. H. Redfield, writing from Spar. tanburg, S. C., to the Cincinnati Commercial. says:

I have spoken of the blind fury of the blacks when one of their number "turns traitor," as they call it, and joins the whites. This is not to be excused, but it exists to a fearful extent in this State. Withdraw all fear of punishment, and the infuris ated blacks would tear the few black democrate limb from limb. The hand of vengeance is only stayed by the certainty that the whites will make short work of anybody who interferes with their black alies. You would have about the same luck in trying to convince a negro that his fellow black has a right to "join the democrats" that you would in trying to inform him that the sun rises at midnight,



FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS. 15.000 SOLD WINE and CIDER MILLS, Very Cheap.

Well Buckets, Chains and Wheels. Fishing Tackle, Cart and Wagon Rims Buggy Bodies and Seats,
Patent Buggy Wheels, Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Paints, Oils and Glass. All the above goods can be had at greatly re-NATHANIEL JACOBI'S

Hardware De pot, No. 9 Market Street.

We Are Always Selling

## MARTIN'S EDGE BUTTER

BEST AND MOST RELIABLE

5 and 7 North Front Street.

Table Butter Sold in this City. CHAS. D. MYERS & CO..

Bread and Butter. OUR "FAVORITE" LOUR MARTIN'S

GILT EDGE BUTTER. "GOOD ENOUGH."

Send to Us at our Stores 5 & 7 North Front St., Chas. D. Myers & Co.

General Agency

OFATHE

American Cotton Tie Company, Limited 47 CARONDELET STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHOM IT

Please take notice, that whereas there are b Please take notice, that whereas there are being offered for sale in your locality by parties ing offered for sale in your locality by parties ing tiltersed by us, Iron Cotton Ties with buckle leading into a mortise. We caution you not to make use of nor sell any such Ties either with new Buckles and Bands, or so called second-hand Buckles in combination with new processing and the second bands are selled to the selle second-hand Buckles in combination with no or rieced Bands, unless bought from or through our duly authorized agents.

Our Arrow and other Open Slot Buckles for several years past have been sold and stamped: "liceoneed to use once only."

Our attorneys are instructed to bring suit against all persons violating our patent rights.

FOR THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COM-PANY, LIMITED, F. OOOK, General Legal Agent. Our Agents in North Carolina are

DeROSET & CO., Wilmington LEE & JACKSON

MILITARY ACADEMY, BURKEVILLE, VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF 1876 will begin the FIRST MONDAY in September. Expenses per Session of Five Months, Board and Tuition, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$85 00.

A full and competent corps of Instructors.
Location healthful. Diplomas to Graduates
Discipline strictly military. For Catalogue
address.

PRINCIPAL.

Ranaway or Lost.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in March last two mulatto children named Susan su John Crumpier. John has one eye squint They are legally bound to me. Any informs on concerning their whereabouts will be librarily rewarded.

Address me at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
sept 1-w4t

JAS. H. TURLINGTON

Baltimore Southern Home School Ladies and Little Girls.

TSTABLISHED 1849. Principals: Mr. and Mrs. WILSON M. CARY, Mrs. General JNO.
PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 N. Charles Street.
French the language spoken.
ang 17-deodwim

then but i breal men, firem

pear B

and from

engi Heni clear

over

shore and t follo land: M. C Eytel Phili Child but a

Islan vivor inhal piece large ashor Com

colum gists t Liver about with 1 with 1 will co will c

Loss of the Steamship Rebecca Clyde-The Steamer Wrecked on ocrocoke Island-Twelve Lives

The news reached the city late yesterday afternoon that the steamer Rebecca Clyde, which sailed from this port on last Saturday, for Baltimore, had been wrecked at sea at Ports through a telegram from B. L. Perry, underwriter's agent at Beaufort, N. C. to Col. J. W. Atkinson, underwriters' agent in this city. The telegram was as follows:

"Steamer Rebecca Clyde gone to pieces at Portsmouth, N. C. Some of the cargo scattered on the beach Captain, two mates, two engineers, three seamen, a man named Whildon. from Charleston, steward, and two coal-heavers lost.'

There were three young men from Wilmington on board the ill-fated ship, viz: J. M. Cronly, Walter Parsler and Mr. Fred Price, who were forcunately all saved Mr. C. A. Price. brother of Fred, received a telegram from the fortunate young man to that effect. The following telegram was received by Capt. A. D. Cazaux from Mr. J. M. CRONLY:

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 19, 1876. Capt. A. D. Cazaux, Wilmington: The Rebecca Clyde is a total wreck near Ocracoke Inlet. Capt. Childs, all the officers, six of the crew and one man from Charleston were lost. The others are all right. Will be here till morning.

J. M. CRONLY. (Signed) In all there were twelve souls lost. The particulars of the escape of those who were so fortunate have not yet reached us, not have the particulars of the wieck of the steamer. It will be noted that the telegram to Col. Atkinson states that the ship was wrecked at Portsmouth, N. C., whereas Mr. Cronly's telegram states that it was near Ocracoke Island. The two places Carteret county, about sixty-five miles being in Hyde county, thirty-five miles west southwest of Cape Hateras. We shall most probably be able to to give full particulars of the sad affair

in our next. and accomplished in all his relations

Further Particulars of the Disaster. The following dispatch was received through the Agent of the Associated Press yesterday, relative to the recent marine disaster at Ocracoke Inlet:

MOREHEAD CITY, Sept. 20. The steamer Rebecca Clyde, bound Baltimore, with a cargo of naval stores, cotton, &c., became disabled off Ocracoke Inlet, twenty miles south of Hatteras, Sunday morning about seven o'clock from the rolling of the deck load, breaking the steering gear and the lashing of the deck load getting was blowing a perfect hurricane from the southeast. In the efforts to heave the deck load overboard Mr. Whilden, a passenger from Charleston, E. Eyle, first mate, Fred Williams, steward, and two seamen, names unknown, were washed overboard and instantly disap-

By the heroic exertions of the Captain, the Chief Engineer, Second Mate and cook, the spanker was raised, and almost immediately blown clean from the mast. They next raised the mainsail, but it was soon blown to ribbons. They were unable to clear the foresail halvards, but succeeded in getting the jib two-thirds up. The engineer, Jones, and second mate, Henricks, then went astern to try to clear the propeller, but were washed overboard and sank behind a huge wave immediately, The survivors clung to the ship with the sea and spray washing over her, fore and aft. About one o'clock the shore appeared in sight, the wind having blown her before it the beach. The captain and cook then managed to clear the port boat another clinging to her stern. The breakers soon swamped it, but the men, Sol. Whitely, oiler, and Bob, fireman, managed to reach the propagation and spread in a commushore. The rest of the men clung to the the hull until it was washed to pieces and then struck out for shore. The following only succeeded in reaching land: W. L. Parsley, Fred Price, J. M. Cronly. Frank Edgerly and Chas. Eytel, passengers from Wilmington; Philip Myers, (col.) cook; Buckley, fireman; Pat Halpin, coal heaver, and an English sailor. The Captain's, D. C. Childs, body was washed ashore warm futile. He was buried on Portsmouth Island Monday afternoon. The survivors were kindly cared for by the inhabitants. The steamer went to pieces rapidly, being a total wreck. A large part of the cargo was washed ashore and secured.

General Ransom's Appointments. We are authorized by the Executive Committee to announce that

Senator Matthew W. Ransom will address the people at

day, September 23d.

Clinton, Sampson county, Friday September 22nd. Kenausville, Duplin county, Satur-

You are asked every day through the The Chufa-Texas Testimony as to columns of newspapers and by your Drugg sts to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water brash, Coming up of food after eating, Low Spirits, &c., we ask you to a- | we have found it out by actual experito your Druggists, Messrs. Green & Fogn ment. A great prejudice exists against ner and J C Munds, and get a sample blot it where it is not well-known, on actile of Green's Agreement of the control of t the of Green's August Flower for 10 cents count of its belonging to the nut grass and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. family, but we find it possesses none miles from here.

IN MEMORIAM. Archibald Stuart Hall, M. D.

Died at his residence in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, North Carolina, on the morning of the 6th of September, 1876. Dr. Archibald Stuart Hall, in the 67th year of his age. And thus has come to an end the

life of one who lived and labored not for fortune, nor for tame, but for their sorrows and to relieve their suffering. From his earliest manhood. devoted to the practice of his profession, his life was one continued, never ending round of labor, labor that litermouth, N. C. The news was brought scarcely finished giving directions for a tubers which can be transplanted. patient, ere he himself sank into uncon-sciousness that was followed in a few of poultry. Yesterday I read a letter hours by death. Dr. Hall was born on the 22d

> physician at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He was the sixth son of the late Judge John Hall, of the State Supreme Court. His mother was Mary Weldon, daughter of William Weldon, Esq , of Halifax county. Judge Hall's parents were Edward Hall and Eleanor Stuart. Edward Hall was the son of Isaac Hall and Sarah Allison, and came to Virginia at an early age, with his father, from County Armagh, in Ireland, The Stuart family emigrated from Scot-land to Ireland in the reign of James I., and settled in Londonderry, where Archibald Stuart was born during the latter part of the seventeenth century. He married Janet Brown, and after two children had been born to him, that is to say, Thomas and Eleanor, he became involved in some rebellious movement, and was in consequence, about the year 1727, obliged to flee the country. He first found refuge in Pennsylvania, where he lived about twelve years, when he moved to Virginia, and there Eleanor Stuart married Edward Hall. Among their des-

cendants are numbered very many of the best people of North Carolina. After more than forty years spent in its daily service, it is no wonder that his death spread a great gloom over the whole community in which he lived. Old and young, black and white, rich and poor, all mourn his loss. Generous by nature and by habit, and ever regardless of self, true and tried, unflinching in the performance of duty, ever mindful of the rights of others, but never mindful of his own, his life was one long. offering to humanity, that now, when are not far apart, Portsmouth being in his race is run, it is no mean consolation to dwell upon. Living in a community that, until it felt the blight east of Newbern—and Ocracoke Island of subjugation, enjoyed in a rare degree every blessing that wealth and intelligence and high culture could bestew, his home was the seat of the most bounteous and refined hospitality. Nowhere in all our land was there a higher or more charming type The steamer Rebecca Ulyde's ton- of our Southern country life than that nage was 431 and had a carrying capath to be found beneath his roof—a life that, it is very much to be feared, city of about 2,100 barrels naval we shall never see the like of stores. She belonged to the Baltimore again. Loved, revered and respected as and Wilmington Steamship Line, and as a man and as a citizen by all, by the was built during the war. She was humble and the lowly, as well as by their more fortunate brethren and poscommanded by Capt. D. C. Childs, a sessing their unbounded confidence as gentleman of fifty years of age, clever a physician, he passed through life without an enemy. When we look back and recall the duty so unselfishly performed, the blameless life so well spent, we do indeed grieve most of all

that we shall see his face no more: for as reverently and tenderly we put away our dead, the dead we loved so well we remember that in his life and in his death there was naught that might not be told the world, and that would not bring honor to his memory. Most from Charleston via Wilmington to truly, indeed, has he left to his children the priceless heritage of an honored and honorable name. The fate of cruel war might sweep from him the fortune that he so loved with bounteous hand to bestow in kindness and hospitality, but not even death itself can take from him his fair fame and his good name. Of a high order of intelligence and of great attainments entangled in her propeller. The wind in the line of his profession he was also fully abreast with the general progress of events in the intellectual world. Kindly, genial, charitable in judgment and withal possessed of humor as kindly and benignant as it was keen and appreciative, he was indeed a man whom it were impossible not to love. The age in which we now live and the surroundings that now environ us are not adapted to the growth and development of a spirit so noble, so generous, so unselfish. It is not true that the good men do, dies with them. No grave is deep enough to bury the good influence of him whom we mourn. May our Heavenly Father who in mercy tempers the

> of woe. No Yellow Fever in Wilmington. To establish confidence in the minds of our people at home and in the surrounding country, as well as to give asabroad, is the object of this communi-

wind to the shorn lamb, look with pity

upon the desolate and stricken house

hold now bowed down with its weight

It is not at all probable that if yellow fever were introduced in our midst now that it would necessarily let your work be nobly done. become epidemic because the main factor of its life and successful exisbut it got away with one man in it and | tence is now absent, viz: the thermo- | Every lady is invited. metric condition of the atmosphere. It seems to be well ascertained that the thermometer should show a daily average of about 80 degres to insure its

> At the present time the thermome tric range is from 65 to 70 degrees at night, and reaches about 75 degrees at | which twenty were yellow fever cases. mid day. It is true if the disease was From this it will be seen that there himself in radicalism as best he could already in existence here it would not were the same number of fever cases condition of the atmosphere, for once epidemic, it could exist at a much probably be arrested by the above epidemic, it could exist at a much lower average daily range of the ther- the names of a number of well-known mometer than necessary for its devel-

But it is not at all likely under pres ent circumstances that it would propabut all efforts to bring back life were gate and assume the epidemic form now. The yellow fever has never been known to become epidemic as late as September except in latitudes south of

> Notwithstanding the above statements, however, measures should not be neglected by the municipal authorities even at this late day to place the city in a thorough sanitary condition; nothing is to be lost by it, and much might be gained. A general disinfection with carbolic acid, which is believed to be our best disinfecting agent, with individual hygienic measures. would probably prevent the fatal epidemic, or be instrumental in arresting its progress, if unfortunately it should SANITARIAN. time.

For the Journal.

its Great Value. MR. EDITOR :- I would be glad to say a word through your columns to your readers, who are interested in agriculture. It is refreshing in these days, when so many humbug novelties are paraded before the agricultural world to find something that is not a humbug. That something we have found in Texas to be the *Chufa*, and

easily exterminated and cultivated. It is decidedly the cheapest food that can be raised for hogs, and it fattens them very rapidly. I know whereof I speak. Last year a neighbor of mine had two and a half acres in Chufas. He gathered sixty bushels and then turned his meat hogs into them (about thirty head) in a few weeks they were fat and ready for the meat block without having an ear of corn, or any other the good of his fellow men, to soothe food but chufas. They produce on good ordinary land three hundred bushels of nuts to the acre, besides a bountiful crop of hay, which can be cut three times during the year. A few nuts will plant a large patch of ally ended only with his life, for he had them, as every one will put up many from a gentleman in Arkapsas order ing twenty-five bushels for himself and February, 1810, and graduated as neighbors, and he stated, "I have known the chufa twenty-five years, and can testify that it is no humbug. I earnestly hope the farmers of Carolina will give them a trial. This is the

first year I have had them on my farm but as long as I continue to farm lintend to raise the chufa. Respectfully, your friend and old sub-R. M. LESESNE Centreville, Leon co., Texas, Sept.

For the Jon nal.

Union Township, Pender Co., N. C. September 18th, 1876. A meeting of the citizens of the orthern portion of this township, was held August 26th, for the purpose of forming a Tilden and Vance Club. James T. Rivenbark was called to the Chair and J. J. Smith requested to act as Secretary. The following officers

were elected : President-James T. Rivenbark. First Vice President-John O. Gid-Vice President-John T. Blanton. Third Vice President-Teachey Ri-

venbark. Fourth Vice President-Samuel Bland. Fifth Vice President-J. P. Moore. Sixth Vice President-R. Bowen. Secretary-J. J. Smith.

A working committee of nine mem pers was also appointed. Our Club numbers sixty-five members at two meetings and is constantly increasing. The people of this section are fully aroused as to the great politcal questions of the day and will give a good account of themselves in November. We have another club in this township with headquarters at South ashington, which is also in a flourshing condition. What township can beat us? We would be glad to hear of a great many being up with us. On motion it was resolved to send

Wilmington JOURNAL for publication.

A Voice from Union Township. MR. EDITOR: The citizens of Union Township, in the youthful county of Pender, are thoroughly aroused to the importance of casting a full vote at on Saturday, the 9th, which was com- Cothran received a tel-gram to this posed of the bone and muscle of the township-the honest yeomanry of the country-who buckled on the paraphernalia of war and have gone forth to fight for Democracy and reform. A Tilden and Vance club was formed, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers: President, J. T. Rivenback; Vice Presidents, J. O. Giddings. K. Bowen, James Bland, Leachy Rivenback, J. P. Moore, John T. Blanton, John J. Smith; Executive Committee, Timothy Mills, Wm. English, Samnel Rivenback, W. J. Bland, Peyton Page, Archibald Giddings, J.

B. Pigford, Jas. Piner, C. F. Bludworth. These persevering gentlemen have taken a complete census of all the voters in the township, and fird that the Democrats have a majority of about 100. By thus thoroughly arousing her speople. Union township will vote nearly 100 more for Democracy than ever before. All good Democrats here, like good Democrats everywhere, belong to a club, and are properly organized. The township as two clubs, which work in perfect harmony. Like true patriots, they allow no personal animosities or pri vate bickerings to hinder them in a cause fraught with so much importance to a suffering and down trodden people. May not every township in the State be thus organized? Let them appoint a committee to inspect the registration books and see that every Democrat is properly registered. Let committees be appointed to assist the lame, the halt and the blind to the polls. Let a committee be appointed to remonstrate with every doubtful man, and in a forcible, yet gentle, manner present such truths before him as will convince him of his errer. Let every township in the surrounding counties emulate the example of Union township. These hardy sons of her soil say they have toiled long enough to have the galling yoke placed upon surance to those who have gone them by the oppressing hands of Radical thieves and carpet-baggers. Arouse, then, ye Democrats of Pender, yea of every county. Work, work, until the day of election, and

> The next meeting of the club will be at Leesburg, on the 23d inst. Union Township.

> The Fever in Savannah The following report of the yellow fever in Savannah we take from the

Savanuah News of the 19th inst. The mortuary report for yesterday shows twenty-eight interments, of dead of yesterday will be recognized citizens who have fallen victims to the

epidemic. Though we record no increase in the mortality, and the cases of general sickness may be somewhat diminished, the applications for relief are more numerous than ever. While the sanitary condition of the city is reported a little better than heretofore, owing to the pleasant weather of yesterday, it is likely to change for the worse at any time, and we cannot take the slight decrease in the death record as any certain indication of an abatement of the epidemic. Many of the energetic members of the Benevolent Association, though not "weary of well doing," show signs of exhaustion in their good work, and their places in a few days must be filled by others. On the whole, we do not look upon the situation as hopeful, be introduced into our city at this and think there should be no relaxation of the efforts to succor the sick

> city and surroundings. RED CLOUD, Sept. 20—Noon—The expected council with the Indians yesterday was a failure. No Sioux were present. The Arapahoes came in and For this \$4,000 that the government said they were willing to do all the commissioners asked, but were unwilling to give their answer till the Sioux gave theirs. To-morrow is ration day. The commissioners are seriously day. The commissioners are seriously considering instructions to the agent to withhold rations from the Red government, \$4 40! This all was il-Cloud people till they answer the

#### VANCE AND SETTLE AT CHARLOTTE!

Both in the Same Phæton.

NEWS.

PERFECT ORDER PREVAILS! SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE RALEIGH

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 19, 1876. A crowd, which the lowest estimate places at four thousand, assembled in his city to-day, to hear the discussion between Gov. Vance and Judge Settle eventy mounted marshals escorted Gov. Vance from his home, in a fourhorse phæton, to the Central Hotel, where Judge Settle was invited to join him. The two rode together to the ground. Judge Settle opened the debate. No especially new points were brought out in the discussion. The very best of order prevailed, for which Judge Settle expressed himself as profoundly thankful. Towards the conclusion of the debate. Judge Settle became angry, and an animated colloquy occurred between Gov. Vance and himself. No interruption occurred, however, and the day passed off with marked quietude, considering the crowd. Judge Settte did not do brought himself credit to-day, while Gov. Vance was immense.

JUDGE COOKE COMES OVER.

rand Democratic Meeting at Abb ville—Judge Cooke Renounce Chamberlain and all His Works-An Immense Gathering and Grea

From the Charleston Journal of Commerce.] ABBEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 16.

The democratic meeting which took

place here to-day was the largest and most enthusiastic that I have witnessed in any of the upper counties. The procession formed at Debruhl's Park, on the edge of the town. First came the Abbeville Silver Cornet Band, in a wagon drawn by four horses; next came an open carriage with Gov. Hampton, Gen. Toombs and Lieut. Gov. Simpson, followed by carriages containing other distinguished speak ers. Next came the Anderson Silver Cornet Band, followed by the various mounted clubs, estimated by actual count from 3,000 to 3,500, with 500 colored in the centre; the Due West Silver Cornet Band, fo:lowed by the various clubs on foot, estimated at 1,000. Bringing up the rear was the Abbeville Democratic Colored Brass Band. The procession marched through the principal streets to Marshall's Grove, where a stand was erected for the speakers. The crowd around the stand was estimated at from 7,000 to 8,000 persons. The gentler sex was argely represented, cheering and bid-

ding us God-speed in the noble work. the proceedings of this meeting to the Col. Cothran introduced Governor Hampton, Lieutenant Governor Simpson, the great Georgian, General Toombs, General M. W. Gary, of Edgefield, and Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, who made very impressive speeches; the colored people especially listened attentively, and appeared to the approaching election. A meeting be very much pleased. Just as Colowas held at Buck Branch school house | nel Aiken was about to close Colonel

> PROSPERITY, S. C.; Sept. 10. To Colonel J. S. Cothran, Abbeville, S. C.:

Keep your meeting until I arrive; let a republican Judge be heard upon the THOMPSON H. COOKE. situation. Colonel Cothran read the telegram to the crowd, who unanimously agreed that the meeting would not adjourn. but wait his arrival. Colonel Cothran in an open carriage, with a detachment of cavalry, under command of Chief Marshal J. U. Marshal, escorted Judge Cooke, on the arrival of the trair, to

the stand. The people were wild with enthusiasm over him, and when silence was regained, Colonel Cothran arose and introduced Judge Cooke; he said that he had come for the purpose of offering his assistance to elect Governor Hampton and his entire ticket, as it was the only way to save the State. He also said that he had gone into the Republican party by the advice of a great many of his Democratic friends of Orangeburg, hoping to do some cood in purifying the party, but as Governor Chamberlain had acquiesced and voted for the nomination of so corrupt a man as R. B. Elliott, he had quit the party in this State until he should find the Democratic party to be a failure, though he wanted them to know that he was still a Republican and would support Hayes and Wheeler and wanted all his colored friend to do the same. His speech was well received and it is thought will do a great

deal of good. The procession dispersed quietly It was under the command of Chief Marshal J. C. Maxwell and assistants, who deserve great credit for the orderly manner in which it was con-

[From the Hickory Press, 19th.]

Col. Kenan and Maj. Engelhard at The citizens of Hickory and surrounding community had the pleasure on yesterday evening of hearing the above worthy sons of Carolina discuss the all important issues of the day. During the past week they have been speaking to large crowds at Morganton, Bridgewater, Marion and Old Fort. Mr. Trivette, the radical lumis nary of Marion, was with them at the above places and came with them to this place, but did not put in an appearance at the speaking. We don't know whether he was so completely hacked that he could not raise courage to show himself, or had gone on to Statesville to get a few "p nts" from Dr. Mott-trying to educate -acting upon the advice of Josh Billing was not v ry large -the greater part of the citizens of the Southern part of the township being at Wesley Chapel camp meeting. But the speeches of both these gentlemen were logical and to the point. As we did not hear all of either one of the addresses, we can not begin to give a full synopsis, but there are a few points as suggested by them to which we will call attention. Col. Kenan spoke first and in the course of his talk showed the people what large amounts of money had been paid into the U. S. government, and also showed what foul disposition had been made of the same. There never was a time when so much money was collected with such a small amount accounted for. The great increase in the number

ple-these officers appointed and forced upon the people for the purpose of running the radical party and not for the good of the country. This he and relieve the distressed, or to improve the sanitary condition of the management of affairs in Beaufort where, before the war, one man did the custom house business of that place at a salary of \$300, and now three lordly officers do the same business at an expense of about \$4,000. pays, it receives the insignificant sum of \$485 35. Then he read the official report of the custom house at Frenchman Bay in Maine, the home of Blaine, proposition. The main camp of the Indians is still down Shadow creek 20 collect money enough to pay their turn them loose. own salaries.

iederal officers has been a curse to the

land, instead of a blessing to the peo-

MIZZER CHANDLER.

How He Has Clutched a Whol Bunch of Golden Keys. [From the New York World].

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

When the French King said: L'Etat c'est moi! he didn't say anything par-ticularly neat to my mind, because in those days the King was the state. But if, in a gigantic republic, and at this later day, one man could rise up and say truthfully: I am the United States, why, then, there would be something really grand about it. There s such a man, and his name is Zach Chandler.

I had occasion to call on Mr. Chandler and went to the Department of the Interior. Mr. Chandler was not in, and the clerk told me he had just stepped over to the War Department, I followed him there. He is engaged for a moment with the General of the army, said one of

the officials, but will be out directly. Pray be seated. I took a seat. The door was partly open and a conversation was going on in the inner room in tones at first suppressed and earnest, then loud. Final. y I heard a sound as if some one had brought his fist down vehemently on

I'll be everlastingly d - d seven hundred and forty-five different ways if I'll do it. When I was before the committee I gave a plain enough hint about what I thought of moving troops down South, and I thought you'd take it. You and Patterson and Spence just go and do your own dirty work in your own dirty way, and don't expect soldiers to do it. Who's running this

army, anyhow? Then I recognized the voice of Mr. Chandler: Iam. But I thought Don Cameron was

Secretary of War? Nominally he is. I've got no time to waste. Will you or will you not? If you will, all right. If you won't perhaps you can get a job bossing a street railroad in St. Louis again. Fred Grant or Babcock'll take your place any day at half the pay. I know it isn't an agreeable sort of work for you, but it's got to be done. Yes or

The general of the army groaned. Don't take on so, my dearyoung fellow. I'll prepare the general orders and send them over and you can sign them, and after that you can go on writing memoirs and enjoying yourself and I'll run the army.
Some conversation in a lower tone

followed, and then Mr. Chandler walked out, singing merrily:

Humpsy-dumpsy, Zichary Chandler's bossed Tecumseh!

Mr. Secretary! said I. Ah, Mr. Ferguson! he replied. Wan't to see me? Awfully busy, but meet me at the Department of Justice

in half an hour. In half an hour I was at the Departs ment of Justice, and announcing my engagement was ushered into the interior waiting-room. There was nobody there but the keyhole, to which I adand the former agitated and flushed, the latter calm and confident. Mr. Chandler was speaking:

How about that opinion? he said. I don't know; I don't know, sobbed Mr. Taft, clasping his trembling hands round his old, gray head, and bursting into tears; but, O, I do wish I had never left my peaceful home in Cincinnati. So do I. But you will get up the opinion? If you prefer it, I will send

my coachman over to write it for you. and save you any year and tear of your Mr. Taft was still moaning inarticulately, when Mr. Robeson came brisk-

door, and addressing Mr. Chandler, said: "See here, Zach, I've got all due respect for you as head of my department, but ain't this sort of running i into the ground—the sea I mean The House has only given me so much money for salaries and wages for the whole year, and if, as you want me to do, I spend it all in the first three months, what will we do then? Besides, this is a case where we can't

cover up our tracks s , easily. I can't write it, Zachary, answered with illegality to the grave.

And not to do so will bring down

your grey hairs with regret, as Grant and harmony—a vital object in my said to Belknap under similar circumstances, to private life. Why cannot vou write it? It is not constitutional. It is not

legal. It is not right. Look at Evarts' opinion; you cannot get round that. Look at the Supreme Court's decision; you cannot get round that, Look at the fourth plank in the Republican platform of 1860; you can-

not get round that. My God! exclaimed Mr. Chandler. and have we thrown away Williams and Munson for a man like this; a man who does not know that the whole duty of an Attorney General is to get up opinions! Why, bless your stupid soul, if the Southern business was constitutional, legal or right, what would I want your opinion for?

Belay there, George M. Robeson, replied Mr. Chandler sternly; just you go and do as I tell you. If you spend all the appropriation why there will be big deficiency bills in December, and that will show that the Confederate Congress' pretensions to economy were false. If Grant-Hayes, I mean, is elected, you're O. K.; if he isn't you are gone up any way, and if the ex-Confederate brigadiers press you hard just resign, and then, as our fellows in the Senate have decided, you can't be

mpeached. At this moment there was a perfect rruption of functionaries, but it was delightful to see how Mr. Chandler received them all and dismissed each with a proper answer. The first man was Tyner, the acting

Postmaster General, Mr. Chandler being of course the real head of the department. Mr. Chandler, he said, here are those commissions for 7,500 Louisiana negroes as special agents to investigate the working of the Postoffice Department in Indiana and Ohio on the second Tuesday in October. Mr. Chandler read one commission

and replied with an angry frown: Why, these niggers are to receive \$5 a day and travelling expenses from the time they leave Louisiana till they get back! Mr. Tyner's knees smote together and he timidly said: Wh-why, whwhat's wrong? Sir, said Mr. Chandler sternly, you

have proposed to pay these men a salary and expenses from the time they leave Louisiana till they get back, instead of till the election. I thought it would make no differ

ence, stammered Mr. Tyner. No difference? retorted Mr. Chand ler angrily. To take those nigger back, with their pay, would cost \$246, 500; and this money would be wasted at a time when the people urgently de-mand reform and economy. No. Get your 7.500 special agents up to Indiana, and let them vote early and often; lustrating that the revenue department | then pay them, with the customary de-But I thought we would want their

votes again in Louisians in November

said Mr. Tyner.
With a returning board in Louisians, sir, said Mr. Chandler, it is more lessed to count out than to vote in. Telegraph Mr. Bristow to pitch int me more strongly. Reform is the leading issue of this campaign. The same to Schurz. I will see about the draft. Then came the President's secretary, who said: Mr. Chandler, if you please, pa would like to pardon the whiskey

Buck, said the secretary, kindly, tell your father it can't be done, at least till after the elections. Then, no mat-ter how things go, 'the goose hangs altitudilum,' as we used to say. And let him understand that I am running this adminstration, and that if there is any trouble the Senate won't be troubled with any questions of jurisdiction when he is impeached. You hear me?
And, oh! Mr. Chandler, Mr. Hayes wants to know if he can come and see

Not till after the election, and the he will not want to, no matter how it goes. Tell the man who has Hayes in charge to keep a detective at the railroad station, and if Hayes tries to buy a ticket for Long Branch, shoot him on the spot and say the Catholics

did it.

\* \* I have never seen a man of such great executive capacity as Mr. Chandler.

From the Statesville Landmark. WHITE SLAVERY IN WILKES COUNTY.

Read, Read, White Men of the West. WILKESBORO, N. C., Sept. 12th, 1876.

17 Years of Bendage to a Drunken

Dissolute Negro.

Editor Landmark-DEAR SIR :- The facts of "White Slavery," as found to exist in the counties of Jones and New Hanover, are very justly attracting the attention of the voting masses to the tendency of radical or black republican rule. In these instances, the people see not only the civil rights, as advocated by partisan leaders, but also absolute social equality of the races, under the sanction of law, as administered by the chosen executors of that law under

radicalism. The object of this communication, however, is to show that, not only in those eastern counties, where there is a majority of negroes, does this thing of whites enslaved to the negro exist, but even here in "old Wilkes," where nine-tenths of the people are of the white race. By reference to the re cords of the probate court of this (Wilkes) county it is shown that ou the 5th day of February, A. D. 1872, one Wm. A. Woods, (a white orphan boy) of the age of three years and six nonths, was bound and apprenticed to one Jordan Chaves, him to obey, as his rightful master, until he shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Now, Mr. Editor, this Jordan Chaves, the master of this white boy, is an old dressed myself, first with the eye and afterwards with the ear. Mr. Taft and many years previous to the binding of Chandler were seated by the table. this boy, had been addicted to excesses lon. Sales of 76 casks at 291 cents and 40 4,570 feet lumber. and home was spoken of by his neigh-

bors as a kind of pandemonium on earth. Let white men remember, that this act of enslaving a poor white orphan to a negro here in the white man's county of Wilkes, was done by one who stands pre-eminently high in the esteem of the radical party; by one who, when repudiated by the white men of his county at the ballot box. was taken up by the national administration and comfortably quartered in the revenue department, where for the promotion of his party purposes, he does not scruple to parade before the public gaze a mysteriously gotten prily into the room, through another

vate letter. Let the white men remember, that while negro slavery is a thing of the past, and all say amen, at the poils is the place to stop the enslaving of white orphans to negroes, and cast their votes against the candidates of the so-

called republican party. A CITIZEN OF WILKES.

Mr. Adams Accepts. In his letter accepting the nomination he says: The time for service on my part is fast passing away, but my the Attorney General; I've thought it interest in the prosperity and the honover; and prayed—to Our Father, or of the country will cease only with which is in the Protestant heaven, of my life. Convinced as I am that the course-for guidance, and read all the | policy of the ruling party will not tend authorities and cannot write it. To to the eradication of the great evil that do so would bring down my gray hairs prevails—the tendency to corruption in official station-neither will it promote the restoration of internal peace opinion, to the complete restoration of the country—I can only say that whatever service I may be able to render to the attainment of these ends, however feeble it may be, is entirely at your command. With great respect, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Washington, Sept. 20 - Noon. A meeting last night for the relief of Savannah sufferers resolved to raise one thousand or more dollars. A letler was received from J. W. Walker. General Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, tendering the free transportation of medicine and provisions.

An Acrostic. Am Acrossic.

Robeson fat and frirky,
Ulysses with his whiskey;
Taft with his great legal slang,
Hartranft with his lawless gang;
Enterprising Zackey Ohandler,
Richardson, exmoney handler;
Fred, the favored with promotions,
Orth, with Venexuelan uotions;
Rufe Ingalls with his jeweled watches,
Don Cameron, famous for dispatches: Don Cameron, famous for dispatches;
Blaine with bonds of truth and love,
Hawes, New Evgland's turtle dove;
All thee for Hayes their nerves will strain
Yet all their work will be in vain;
Each Ptate proclaims in thunder voice.
Sam Ti'den is the people 's choice.

Hon. A. M. Waddell's Appointments Col. Waddell will add ess his constituents of the Third Con ressional District at the following times and places: Thursday, September 21st, at Rockfish, Cumberland county Friday, September 22d, at Blockersville, Cumberland county
Saturday, September 23d, at Parker's

Store, Bladen county

Brunswick county

Onslow county

Monday, September 25th, at White Hall, Bladen county Tuesday, September 26th, at Clarkton, laden county Wednesday, September 27th, at Elizaethtown, Bladen county Friday, September 29th, at Whi eville, county Saturday, September 30th, at Williams',

Tuesday, October 3d, at Lockwoods olly Bridge, Brunswick county Wednesday, October 4th, at Town Creek, Brunswick county Thursday, October 5th, at Long Creek, Friday, October 6th, at Point Caswell, Pender county Saturday, October 7th, at Taylor's Bridge,

Monday, October 9th, at Clinton, Sampon county Tuesday, October 10th, at Newton Grove, Duplin county Thursday, October ville, Duplin county

Friday, October 13th, at Hallsville, Duin county Saturday, October 14th, at ake. On Monday, October Tuesday, October 17th, at Stump

COMMERCIAL

WILMINGTON MARKETS The official quotations of the Produc Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M. and refer to prices at that hour.

BAILY JOURNAL OFFICE. THURSDAY, September 14. COTTON—Market steady. Sales of 80 bales on a basis of 101 cents for middling. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary .... Low Midddling.......10

Middling ......104 Quotations conform to the classi of the American Cotton Exchange. TURPENTINE-Officia SPIRITS quotations: Market firm at 29 cents per allon. Sales of 170 casks at 29 cents and 50 do (selected) at 291 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 171 for strained and \$1 20

for good strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations—200 bbls (in order) at \$1 60. CRUDE TURPENTINE-Official quo tations: Market firm at \$1 for hard, \$1 75 for soft and virgin. Sales at quota-

FIRDAY, September 15.
COTTON—No official quotations. Sales
of 98 bales on a basis of 101 for middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market strong at 291 cents per gallon. Sales of 150 casks at 291 cents, 160 do at 29 cents per gallon. The market closing strong at the latter figures.

ROSIN--Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 171 for strained and \$1 20 for

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.
CRUDE FURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market steady at \$1 for hard and \$1 85 for soft and virgin. Sales at quotations. The price of \$2 per bbl was bid for a small lot of selected in shipping order.

SATURDAY, September 16. COTTON—Market quiet. Sales of 5 bales middling at 104 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations: Ordinary.... Low Middling..... 10 Middling ...... 101 "
Good Middling ..... "
Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Official quo-

Sales of 104 casks at 291 cents per gallon, 20 do (city distifled) at 30 ceuts per galle ROSIN---Official quotations : Market firmer—none offering.

TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations and of 20 bbls (in order) at \$1 60.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official

nuotations: Market firm at \$1 for hard: \$1 85 for soft and \$1 85 for virgin. Sales at quotations. bales middling at 10f cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary ..... 9 Low Middling .....10 Middling.....101
Good Middling..... ood Middling......

Quotati ns conform to the class of the American Cotton Exchange.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market firm at 291 cents per gal-

ROSIN—Official quotations: strong at \$1 50 for strained and \$1 25 for good strained. No sales reported. TAR-Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market firm at \$1 for hard, \$1 85 for soft and \$1 85 for virgin. Sales

at quotations. TUESDAY, September 19. COTTON-Market quiet. Sales of 200 bales on a basis of 101 cents for midd The following are the official quotations. Ordinary.... 

of the American Cotton Exchange. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -- Official one ations: Market s'rong at 30 cents per gallon. Sales of 132 casks at 30 cents. ROSIN-Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 30 for strained and \$1 35 for good strained. Sales of 48 bbls E at \$1 40 and 75 do M at \$2 75. TAR—Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations.
URUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations: Market strong at \$1 for hard, \$1 85 for soft and \$1 85 for virgin. Sales t quotations.

WEDNESDAY, September 20. COTTON-No official quotations. Sales of 60 balas on a basis of 101 cents for middling.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quo tations: Market firm at 30½ cents per gallon. Sales of 235 casks at 30½ cents per

ROSIN-Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 45 for strained and good strainrd. Sales of 500 bbls strained at \$1 45; 22 do low No. 1 at \$1 75 : 13 do. extra No at \$1 50, and 60 low opaque at \$1 40 to TAR-Official quotations: Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl. Sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quo

ations: Market firmer. None offering. WEEKLY STATEMENT TOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES In yard and afloat at the Pott of Wilmington, N. C., September 18, 1876: Cotton in yard... 520 bales afloat..... 230 " afloat ... 

Total. 4,234 "
Rosin in yard 80,263 bbls.
afloat 3,995 " afloat..... Total ... 1,129
Crude Turpentine in yard ... 130 00 130 RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK, Spirits Rosin Tar 1,797 7,926 470 Crude EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK. Cotton Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 00 2,637 8.491 532 43 2,616 Total 532 2,680 11,107 315 CORRESPONDING WEEK LAST YEAR (1875.) Cotton Spirits Rosin Tar 4,837 58,579 RECEIPTS FOR SAME,

Crude Rosin Tar Cotton Spirits 2,265 7,852 342 EXPORTS FOR SAME. Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 5,198 270 00 00 Cotton 00 175 126 8,227 1,435 185 Monday, October 2d, at Waccamaw, Total 185 5,324 8,497 1,435 QUOTATIONS FOR SAME. Cotton Sp'ts Rosin Tar Crude 1st day 131 30 1 30 1 40 2 10 last " 131 30 1 30 1 45 2 10

NEW ORLEANS, September 20-Ea ymiddling 104 cts; low middling 104 cts.; good ordinary 94 cents; net receipts 1,452; gross receipts 1,888; sales 2,800; exports

o Great Britain 788. MOBILE, September 20-Non middling 101 cents; net recei to 536; saies 50; exports coastwise 180. Boston, September 20-Steady—middling 114 cents; net receipts 204; gross receipts

times results he washed to the trate the levery family

GALVESTON, September 20.—Easy middling 10‡ cents; net receipts 2,532; sa 1,700. BALTIMORE, September 20-Qu

dling 11 cents; net receipts 00; gross 193; sales 1,180; exports coastwise 30; sales to spinners 50. NORFOLK, September 20—Dull—mid-ling 11 cents; net receipts 1,218 sales 30; exports coastwise 278. MEMPHIS, Sept. 20—Good demand—niddling 107 cents; net receipts 441; hhipnts 48; sales 1,100.

AUGUSTA, September 20—Irregular— illing 10a10; cents; net receigts 660; sales CHARLESTON, September 20—Easy—middling 10 a 10 cents; net receipts 1,568; sales 200.

MARINE NEWS

Brig Black Swan, 190 tons, Winslade New York, 2,052 sacks salt to Kerchner & Schr Ray, Dennis, Tar Landing, peanut schr Katle Edwards, Moore, Tar Landing, peanuts and turpentine to Hall & Pearsall.

Schr Katle Edwards, Moore, Tar Landing, spirits and rosin to Hall & Pearsall.

Schr Beulah Benton, Leffers, Master, Camden county, with 2,144 bushels corn to B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Lou Willis, Brown, 800 bushels corn, Master. Schr Maggie, Cannady, New River, nava steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore D Cazaux.

Schr Joseph Souther, 380 tons, Watts, Philadelphia, J H Chadbourn & Co, with moasses to Kerchner & Calder Bros. Ger brig R Von Benningsen, 298 tons, Koster, Glasgow, E Peschau & Wester mann.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, New York ndze, A D Cazaux. Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Charleston D Cazaux. CLEARED. Schr Ray, Dennis, Tar Landing, Hall & Pearsall. Schr Katie Edwards, Moore, Tar Land

ing, Hall & Pearsall.

Nor. 'Brig Typhon, Thomasen, Rotter-dam, Alexander Sprunt & Son. Br. bark Roberto, Gould, Hull, England, Williams & Murchiso Schr Maggie, Canady, New River, Hall Pearsall. Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York. D. Cazaux Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore D Cazaux. tations; Market at 294 cents per gallon bid.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Donnell, New York, A D Cazaux. Br barque Excelsior, Roberts, Antwerp Alex Sprunt & Son. Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Charleston D Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

New York—Seamship Benefactor.— 182 bales cotton, 1,202 bbls rosin, 173 do 15 do warp, 14 do domestics, 5 pkgs mdse, 96 cases tar, 1 pkg shooks, 52 empty kegs and bbls, 2 bbls wax, 97 bags dried fruit, 100 cases spirits turpentine, 105 bbls pitch, 6 bales sheeting, 5 do cloth, 469 lbs metals 2 bales rags, 1 pkg roots and herbs, 40 casks spirits turpentine, 275 bags peanuts,

bales cotton, 370 casks spirits turpentine, 152 bblstar, 933 do rosin, 93 bales sheeting, 14 pkgs paper, 16 do herbs, 6 bales warp, 6 pkgs wax, 3 pkgs mdze. FOREIGN.

ROTTERDAM-Nor. brig Typhon, 1,925 HULL, ENGLAND .- Br. bark Roberto. 3;766 bbls rosin, 330 casks spirits.
Antwerp—Br barque Excelsior—2,750 bbls rosin.

Wholesale Prices List.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. These quotations apply to whole-sale prices. In filling smaller orders,

higher figures (as a rule) will be charged. September 21, 1876. charged. ARTICLES. PRICES PPLES-per barrel. OON\_North Carolina TXO On the Hoof...

BARRELS—Spir's Turpentine
Second Hand, each...

New York, each... OANDLES-Sperm, & b..... OHERSK-Northern Fac'y Wh..... 0 % 6 95 6 12 % 6 FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, 2 bbl 15 00

Stone "Mann's Phosphare"
Soluble Pacific "Star Phosphare "GLUE-2 B. "Corn, in Alcks...

MOLASSER COL

8 yrap, bbls, tygal... 28
8 yrap, bbls, tygal... 30
14 ILS Cirt, 4d tr 20, \$\psi\$ kag... 3 40
11 ll-8 - Kero tente, tygal... 29
1 Lized \$\psi\$ 12
1 Lized \$\psi\$ 25
1 Lized \$\ ugh, y bush

(By Telegraph.)

SAVANNAH, September 20.—Quiet—middling 10% ceuts; net receipts 2,738; gross 2,503; sales 630; exports coastwise 1,447.

SHIFGLES—Cont. act, Common, y M.
Common, y M.
Coypres Hearts, y M.
E. C. Had., y M.
E. C. Had., y M.
TAILOW— 9 B.
TIME BER—Supping, y M.
MIN Pair, y M.
Inferior to Ordinary, y M.
CONTRACT OF CONTRAC PHILADELPHIA, September 20-

Ex C"

defit toolfelf at

1934

should be no doubt where men stand, and when it is especially true that open enemies are better than secret foes. It is true, too, that there is no ground for neutrality in this fight. He that is not with us, is against us. If, proof. therefore, the Eagle intends to fight under the Democratic banner and under Democratic leaders regularly chosen, a single word will set the matter at rest. We presume, of course, that our cotemporary has des termined upon its action, and is it. We have no hesitation, therefore, in asking in plain terms whether the Eagle intends to support Colonel Waddell and the county ticket. If it does intend to give the entire ticket that cordial earnest support that the nominees of of the press of the party, a simple assurance to that effect will at once quiet the doubts that have been engendered by its failure up to this time

but such assurance will settle it. As we said before, the Journal does not desire to dictate to the Eagle. This is a free country, and the Eagle may support Mr. Canaday or Col. Waddell as it may prefer, or it may refuse to support either. As a citizen everv man's right to support Canaday; directly or indirectly, is undisputed-as member of the Democratic organi zation no such right exists. No man can be a member of the Democratic party and refuse to support the nomi- D. McD. Lindsay came to my husnees. The question we desire our cotemporary to answer is a simple one.

to put the names of the nominess re-

ferred to at the head of its columns:

Up to this time, however, no such as-

We repeat that we have no desire to had seized as a revenue officer. They dictate to our cotemporary or to im- returned the day after they left-my pugn its motives but these are times in which it behooves us all to know upon whom we may depend. We both barrels were deposited in my mean to win this fight if it be possible husband's smoke house, when they to win it, but we can not win it unless we are thoroughly organized and after the brandy-both bottles and thoroughly disciplined. Men who demijohns-which were always filled profess and call themselves Democrats and returned to him. My husband must fight in the regular Democratic had leave from Mr. Lindsay to use of ranks and under Democratic leaders.

NOBODY HURT!

drive our people, says the Blue Ridge | The entire contents of both barrel Blade, into some acts of violence that left in the smoke-house. they may use them to intimidate the North. The other day in Charleston a 1873. reform club of colored voters were set upon by the Radical negro element, and although the white people sought to were shot down and all driven from the streets and houses there about, after part of the city, breaking open stores and gutting things in the most approved style. In Louisiana they white men for the amusement of the thing. All this in furtherance of the object had in view by the leaders-to drive the white people into resenting to waft the "bloody shirt,"

We say steady white men, steady Don't be thrown off your guard. Bear it as we did Kirk and Holden in 1870. Let every man talk with his neighbors, see that you all agree, get the young men registered and on the 7th of November, at sunrise, make one grand charge all along the line. That will end the troubles during our day.

The leader of the Radical party in Cumberland county is now and has been for a number of years a white man named A. G. Thornton. He is also the chairman of their Executive Committee. He was at one time and may be now for aught we know, a Magistrate. This man Thornton, in his own life, illustrates practically and daily, the doctrine of civil rights and social equality in their most repulsive forms, for though a white man his wife is a negro woman. The marriage was legalized by the Canby Convention of 1868. And yet the Radical party swears most lustily that civil rights and social equality do not mean the same thing, and that while it favors the one it despises the other. Actions speak louder than words, however, and the high official position that the degraded wretch Thornton has held in the ranks of the Radical party for so long a time, shows beyond (Pool's) influence; that he would guardoubt, the true position of that party in regard to the propriety of marriage between people of the white race and people of the black race. It is no wonder that the proposed amendments find so little favor with Radicals, for those amendments sternly forbid inter-

intermarriage between the races. It is estimated that there are in the United States 400,000 or 500,000 Bohe mians. These with few exceptions words, but this was the substance of have always been Republican. Some twelve or fifteen papers are published got up and walked nervously up and in their language. The oldest of these, down the room for a few moments bethe Slarvic, of Racine, Wisconsin, has fore anything was said. I got up from the largest circulation. It has always been Republican, so has the Tokrok. of Cleveland, Ohio, which supported Grant in 1872 and Hayes in 1875. These with the Svornost and Amerikan of Chicago, are now all advocating Tilden and Reform.

Only one Bohemian paper of any in- Pool then said I had misunderstood its Radical idols.

SPECIMEN RADICALS. Read and Circulate.

JOHN POOL AND MAC LINDSAY

Of Such is the Radical Party.

The people of North Carolina need the war. not to be told who John Pool and Mac Lindsay are. They are known and despised by all good men from one end of the State to the other. And yet these are the men whom the Radical party delight to honor. John Pool is the man whom it has brought in its District, and whether it intends from Washington City to put in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in our State. Is such a man fit to be entrusted with the great itself a Democracic paper, is, to say charge of the instruction of the youth of North Carolina?

Mac Lindsay, the man whom Poo recommended as a comrade and companion in arms of the no less infamous Kirk, is the candidate of the Radical party for Congress in the First District. And this is the party that asks honest white men for their votes? But to show how just is the hatred

against these men let us come to the

THE PROOF AGAINST LINDSAY. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUBRITUCK COUNTY. Dr. J. J. Baxter certifies that in 863 or 64, he (D. McD. Lindsey) and others captured a Northern vessel in Currituck Sound, on which were two or three men. Fending the prisoners, neither afraid nor ashamed to avow if released would be witnesses against nim, Lindsey proposed that we should ake them (the men) and drown them. sying that "dead men tell no tales." I refused to consent to such a course saving that I would take any risk be-

murder. Lindsey afterwards urged the same proposition a second time. I am satisthe party are entitled to at the hands fied that my refusal saved the lives of J. J. BAXTER.

fore I would be guilty of cold blooded

Attest signed,

W. B. SHAW. The undersigned certify that they ave been well acquainted with Dr. . J. Baxter for a long time, whose name is attached to the above statement, and do accredit him as fully surance has been given, and now that worthy the confidence of the people of the doubt has been aroused nothing this Distaict. SIGNED:-W. B. Shaw, Wm. S. Mer-

er. H. E. Baxter, Wm. F. Humphries, C. W. Morse, Wm. H. Bray, R. H. Morgan, H. M. Shaw, G. G. Luke, B. F. Beals, Jas. B. Morgan, A. West, M. M. Burfoot and others.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.) PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

The undersigned, Mary C. Elliott, now, and for many years past, a resident of the town of Hertford, in said county, makes oath that the following fore a man can vote, instead of thirty facts are true:

Some time in the fall of 1872. Mr. band, Thomas Elliott's house, in Hertford, and employed my son Thomas to go with him after brandy which he son bringing two barrels in his cart, in both of which there was apple brandy. By Mr. Lindsay's direction left. Mr. Lindsay sent repeatedly it as he chose,

In this way the contents of both barrels were used. Much the larger The Radical leaders are trying to portion was used by Mr. Lindsey. were so used and the empty barrels My husband died in September

> I have only stated the facts within my own knowledge.
> [Signed] MARY C. ELLIOTT. [Signed] MARY C. ELLIOTT.
> The foregoing statement was sworn

protect the reformers, many of them to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1876. JNO. A. BENNETT, J. P. The undersigued citizens of Hertwhich the mob took possession of that ford, are well acquainted with the character of the affiant, Mrs. M. C. Elliott, and cheerfully certify that she is a lady of unimpeachable character, and her statements are entitled to the are traveling around and shooting fullest credit. Mr. John A. Bennett is a respectable Justice of the Peace, of Perquimans county and his signature is genuine. This August 21st, 1876.

Signed: Thos. H. Gilliam, Attorney at Law; J. A. Morgan, Carpenter; Geo. the outrage so they can raise a breeze H. Coke, M. D.; T. G. Skinner, Attorney at Law; Jos. F. Newby, Farmer; Wm. H. Morgan, Carpenter; W. S. Whedbee, Constable; T. L. Shannonhouse, Clerk; W. A. Wilson, Landlord; N. Newby, Merchant; J. L. Whedbee. Clerk; Elwin Brace, Harness Maker : Geo. D. Newby, Farmer; H. C. Stokes, Merchant; W. F. Stokes, Carpenter.

THE PROOF AGAINST POOL.

The Legislature of 1870-71 having raised a joint select committee of the two Houses to investigate the charges ory of elections in North Carolina against John Pool among the witnesses who testified before that committee was Richard C. Badger, Esq., the present Radical United States District Attorney. We presume no man will dispute the truthfulness of Mr. Badger's sworn statement. He says: "Mr. Pool stated at that time that there was a man in his county or section of the State by the name of Mac Lindsey and mentioned to me that I knew him as he was a member of the gotten him but upon this being said, was a man of undoubted courage and capable of any desperate resolve, and by way of illustrating his capacity mentioned some daring acts of piracy, of which I had not heard before, committed by said Lindsey either during the war or just at its close in the waters of eastern North Caroling that the said Mac Lind sey had been indicted therefor and only saved from being punished by his antee that this man Mac Lindsey would men at the ballot-box. pick up from the county where he lived and which was between the two lines during the war sixty or one hundred men equally as daring and as brave as himself; that this man Mac Lindsey would give the Governor no trouble; that if any of these men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again,

which he says that in all t undertake to state his exact his conversation. The Governor at of Mr. Peabody are being effectively McRae of Cumberland is the Demothis time was sitting in his chair. He the seat I occupied on the sofa in the da and Louisiana, the carpet-bagger gest the propriety of making the necsouthwest corner of the room and stated to the Governor, and it may stated to the Governor, and it may have been in the presence of some others of the company, that such a proposition was infamous and that if it great benefactor while their present States and he reports and that in the them there is no hope of the fulfillment of the purposes of the great benefactor while their present States governments exist. resulted as had been suggested the Gov-ernor would be damned in the memo-ries of men for all time to come. Mr.

fluence or standing remains wedded to his meaning, that he did not intend gress is equal to a barrel of flour for ernor, and the boy replied: "I don't Bill will not dare to vote against of Federal troops were sent to the

determined character of Lindsey, and he may have qualified it in a good many other ways. He stated in this connection that Clayton's (Arkansas) troops gave no trouble. At this time some other man who was present, I do not recollect distinctly who it was said he could furnish sixty or one hundred men of the same description from his county, and mentioned some wonder-Can it be that the people of Wilmingful exploits they had performed during | ton will turn a deaf ear to these messa-

O. What was Mr. Pool's manner? A. My impression from his manner was that Mr. Pool meant what he said until his proposition met with disfavor, and then he changed his manner so as to induce the belief that he had been Q. Please state what your inference

was from the language of Mr. Pool be-fore his plan met with disfavor, of the character and antecedents of Lindsey? A. I thought Lindsey, a determined villain, capable of taking life at the instance of a superior without question. I drew the inference from Mr. Pool's statement and that was my eason for denouncing it as infamous.

And these are the men that divide with THOMAS SETTLE the honors and confidence of the Radical party! POOL, MAC LINDSAY, SETTLE!!! What a trio!

And these are the men who are put forward as honored exponents of Radicalism in North Carolina. One is put in charge of the instruction of the vouth of the State. Another is the Radical choice to represent the people other is the one whom Radical sseek to make Governor of North Carolina!

HOW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX. The sixth article of the Constitution relates to suffrage and eligibility to

It is needless to tell any sane, sensible man that, in a country in which governments rise and fall, according to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it is of prime importance to prevent fraudulent voting. Freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box are absolutely essen ential to the long continued existence of a Democratic government and this is what the amendment to this article of the Constitution seeks to secure. There are two changes made by this amendment; the first requires a residence of ninety days in the county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty, as the law now stands. The second prohibits ary man from voting who shall hereafter commit any infamous crime and who shall be convicted

The first change, that which requires ninety days residence in a county beas heretofore, was proposed to prevent what in these latter days is known as "colonizing." Not one election, we venture to say, has been held since the imposition of the Canby Constitution, in which there has not been more or less "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were brought, as far as from Washington City, to vote the Radical ticket in North Cerolina. Nor was there anything to prevent ther coming from South Carolina and Virginia for the same purpose. Nor was this particular kind of fraudulent voting confined to voters imported from other States. In closely contested counties the common practice has been to introduce negroes just before the election from counties in which there were large negro majorities, register them and vote them. This is especially easy along the lines of the various railways in the State; but that it has not been confined to them alone, the county of grievous one. It was to this cause that our friends attribute the loss of the county of Mecklenburg in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention last year. the poor ignorant negro a few years

And we all remember the answer of ago in this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he had voted the year pievious, openly said that "in the morning he had voted at Northwest and in the evening he had voted in the First Ward," the First Ward being in New Hanover county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county, It was to protect the ballot box from fraud of this character that the proposed amendments require a residence of ninety days. Other States have found it necessary to adopt the same precaution, Massachusetts, for example, having gone so far as to require six months nstead of ninety days' residence in a county before permitting its citizens to vote. No man familiar with the his-

since 1868 can truthfully say the change was not needed. Yet only one Radical member could be induced to vote for it. The other change simply prevents hieves and other felons convicted of nfamous crimes hereafter committed from exercising the right of suffrage. That such creatures as these are unfit to have any voice in the control of the government under which honest men are to live, would seem to be a plain the pick-pocket and the house-breaker. the forger and the perjurer, can kill honest and most intelligent men in the whale State. Such ought not to be the law, and yet of the fifty nine Radical members of the Convention only five could be found with courage enough to say, by their votes, that convicted thieves and pick-pockets, and forgers, and perjurers, and barn-burners ought not to go to the polls with honest men. It speaks badly for a party that its eaders are thus afraid to make any distinction between rogues and honest

George Peabody, when in this country, left a large sum of money to promote education in the Southern States. The execution of the bequest devolved upon George Penbody Russell, a relative of the late George Peabody. He has recently made a report of progress beneficent results. The exceptional or Africanized States, and he reports essary correction in their columns of

that result; he wanted to illustrate the every family in the land,"

HELP FOR SAVANNAH. Every day has brought tidings of in creased suffering in Savannah, until unable hersetf any longer to meet the wants of her stricken condition she is at last obliged to appeal to others for

ges? Some of us know of the dread and anxiety, the want and suffering which so closely follow upon an epidemic of vellow fever. The scenes which are transpiring bourly in that beautiful but plague infected city were once familiar to the people of Wilmington. The hurrying hearse, the gloomy mourners, the silent streets, the auxious faces that looked the question "will it be one of us next?", the de serted places of trade, the empty houses, the want of food, the omnipreseuce of grief, the despairing hopes, and over and above all, the ever approaching spectre of disease and death are the only greetings which meet the day, mark its course or bespeak its departure. Night comes with its weary watching. No sound save the patrolman's tread disturbs this awful silence; no light but that at the bedside is seen at that grim and dreadful shrine of death.

Can the appeal of our brethren for help be disregarded, when we know what they suffer, and that too by in the Halls of Congress, and the similar experience? In the day of our sorrow and suffering, when our city sent out her messengers to her sister that need of food, money and the comforts so essential to the sick was sorely felt here, Savannah nobly responded. Remember that we may not always escape; remember that we may fall a prey to a similar fate, and in good time, now while the opportunity offers. send to these people such aid as we can, and let the recollection of the past stimulate us to a generous contritions, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

This aid is needed now, and we sug gest to the ministers of the different charches that to-morrow a special collection will be taken up for this purpose, and that it be deposited in one or more of the banks with the request that it be forwarded to the Relief Committee of Savannah. If there be any to whom this mode may not be convenient, let-them go to the banks and add their portion to the fund. Let no one wait to be especially callgarded as a privilege by every one to do

ed on to aid in this work, but let it be rehis part in this matter. There are few so poor who cannot give something and total sum of great service to the sufferers. "If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence to give of that little; for so gatherest thou thyself a good reward in the day of thy necessity."

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

ROOMS SAVANNAH CHRISTIAN A'SSN, / SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 11. Having hoped and trusted that that fearful and fa al malady, yellow fever, which made its appearance two weeks since, would have been overcome or dissipated, and that there would be no actual need for us to appeal to the charity and sympathy of the benevolent outside of our own we are now constrained to ask help in co-operating with the Savannah Benevolent Association in their mission of mercy. The fearfu amount of suffering and want, consequent upon hard times and now greataggravated by the presence of this terrible epidemic, calls for our largest charities. In view of the above facts the Savannah Christian Association make this appeal to kindred associations in our own and adjoining States to come Pitt is a notable and well known ex- to the help of a suffering and plague ample. The evil was a great and stricken city. Everything that sustains life, or can promote the comfort of the suffering, such as money, food, nourishment and care. is needed to relieve the pressing wants of our suffering poor. There are fully two months, long dreary months, viewed from our standpoint, through which we will have to combat the fell destroyer. We feel assured we will not appeal in vain and in proportion as the Lord has prospered and blessed your communities, so do unto us in our hour of sore distress. The Southern Express Company, the railroads, and, we trust, steamers coming into Savannah, will transport all articles for relief free of We pray you take prompt action | tive. this matter and forward to the Savannah Christian Assosiation or to G. N. Saussy, president, such supplies and contributions as you can callect, and add your prayers to your charities in behalf of a suffering people. Money, poultry, eggs, meal, flour, and such articles as are the necessaries of life will be gratefully received and

> All-Giver upon you and yours. G. N. Saussy, Prisident Savannah Christian Ass'n.

distributed where they are most need

ed. We invoke the blessings of the

THE RESULT FORECAST. Since the beginning of the present

vear, elections have been held in nine States, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. These States in 1872 gave Grant a net majority of 89,861 votes In 1876 they give the Democrats a net majority of over 110,000, a change in the popular vote in favor of Tilden and reform of 260,000 votes in these

Republicans 21 and the Democrats 35 -a net Democratic gain of 48.

nine States alone.

for the pa;ty of retrenchment and re-

ELECTOR FOR THIND CONGRES SIONAL DISTRICT. We beg leave to call the attention of our Democratic cotemporaries in Southern States, save three, the objects | State to the fact that Major James C. carried out, giving promise of the most cratic candidate for elector in this district in the place of John D. Standthree States are South Carolina, Flori- ford of Duplin, resigned, and to sug-

candidates.

THE AMENDMENTS-LET THEM BE ADOPTED. The seventh article of the Constitu

tion relates to municipal corporations that is to say, to our county, town and city governments. The amendment proposed to this article of the Constitution is a very important and a very sweeping one, in that it places the power over these several governments once more in the hands of the people. The amendment is in these words:

"The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of th provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sec tions seven, nine, and thirteen.

Section 7, referred to above, forbids any county or town from contracting any debt or levying any tax except for necessary expenses, unless it be done by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Section 9 requires all taxation to be uniform and ad valorem Section 13 forbids the payment of any war debt.

As no one desired the Legislature to do any of the things forbidden in the restrictions imposed upon its power by the above sections, the Convention wisely left them untouched.

The effect of the proposed amendmeat it will be seen is to give the Legislature the entire control of the county governments and the election of Justices of the Peace; that is, the General Assembly may continue them they may be instructed by the people. It will have the power to abolish miny useless offices and save to the people large sums of money now paid as salaries to the men who fill them and above all it will be empowered to provide that we who live under negro rule may once more enjoy the blessings of honest intelligent government. The importance of this amendment, we repeat, arises from the power it confers upon the Legislature to abolish the present system of county and township governments, and to substitute another therefor. The Legislature had the same power under the old Constitution, the one that was the handiwork of our fathers, and so have now the legislatures of a majority of the States in the Union. No harm. but great good, came of it in the past and the same will be the case in

the future. The power conferred by this amendment goes so far as to enable the Leg-

Magistrates too, as to their appointment, come under the control of the legislature by virtue of this amendment. If the amendments shall be ratified, we venture to say the days will people do not want negro magistrates. they do not want negro judges, and there is no use to try to disguise the

fact. Our very natures as well as our be otherwise. We do not desire to oppress the negro or to wrong him in any way, but we certainly do not wish him to sit in judgment upon our lives, our

iberties, or our property. Townships and their governments are also put in the power of the Legislature by this amendment and will people are taxed enough already for unavoidable State and county purposes be another township tax levied or collected. This township system is and there can scarcely be found an intelligent man in the State who is in favor says Mr. Nordhoff, and by this plain of the present township system, precisely as it stands in the Canby Conterested in its perpetuation, as an office

The amendment proposed by the Convention to this article of the Constitution bears out in a striking manner the assertion that the object of the Democratic members of the Convention was to restore their rightfu power to the people and to secure an economical expenditure of their money.

The amendments distinctly recognize that the will of the people shall be ascertained, and not only ascertained, but obeyed in framing the Conof caring for "the will of the people. but if these amendments shall be ratified the same "will of the people

D'HARA, DAN RUSSELL AND BILL MOORE.

For cool effrontery and brazen impudence, says the Charlotte Observer. the speech of Dan Russell, the Hayes more with "troops." But the day has elector, at Marion, walks away with gone by when North Carolinians can anything that we ever saw or heard be frightened from the performance of The change in the electoral vote is tell of. When his party is composed their highest duties as citizens by any equally gratifying. These nine States of more than eighty thousand negro such idle vaporing, for such it is, cast 58 electoral votes. Of these, in voters he gets up in the Western por. Federal troops will find a warm weltion of the State, where there are very few negroes, and says that the negro elector O'Hara must be brought down, for it would be distasteful for him to vote for a negro. We should like to hear Russell speaking to the negroes which they owe, and to which they owe, and to which they owe, and to which they body, imbs and feet, an at time in an aggregiant the seast and see whether he would vield full and ready obedience. The 1872, Grant received 46 and Greeley tion of the State, where there are very come in any portion of North Carolina 12. The elections this year give the few negroes, and says that the negro to which they may be sent, for the Surely this is a promising outlook vote for a negro. We should like to representatives of the government to hear Russell speaking to the negroes in the east and see whether he would utter the same sentiments. We await to see whother O'Hara will come down or whether Republicans, who profess to love the poor negro so much, will if they had the power, have not the long ago only the power and to which they owe, and to which they owe, and to which they body, fimbs and feet, and a times in an aggratuated way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times way.

Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times way.

I also tummer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times way.

I also tummer I was, from some cause, weak in my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the Union. In the Commercial. I bought a bottle of Vegeting and commenced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I totice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I totice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I notice directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. to see whother O'Hara will come down have long ago renewed their alle-

At Greensboro the other day, says magistrate who, Dan told the of that law. the Fayetteville Gazette, a gentleman people of the West, ought to Nor is this statement true to-day "The thirty millions of dollars saved asked a little son of Judge Settle's be in the penitentiary, will vote for the first time in North Carolina to the people by the Democrats in Con- who was going to be the next Gov- for Dan on election day. Squire since the war. In 1869, two companies

By the way, our Dan has just been nominated for the House of Representatives by the Radical party in Brunswick, and the question now is what will he do with it. We rather think he will 'take it, not because he will have any hope of beating the gallant Cowan, but because it will give him an excuse to quit the canvass with Fowle. We shall see what we shall see. If our Dan keeps on with Fow'e he will have a bad time, and if he quits and goes back to Brunswick and meets Cowan he won't be happy-not much. But perhaps he may compromise the matter and make a "vigorous" campaign like that the energetic Canaday is making somewhere-wherever that is. But isn't Canaday a wonderful canvasser! He is as dumb as a sheep before its shearers. Poor Canaday. Baa!

THE NEW SOUTH. Mr. Nordhoff's paper, read to the Social Science Congress, treats of the negro in the South. In 1865, the negro actually owned only the clothes he wore - ragged as they were. For eleven years these people have had as they are now, or change them as freedom. In Georgia the au horities have taken pains to inquire into the condition and progress of the freedmen. The State has been Democratic for five years, and the negro has had little opportunity to play the statesman. In Georgia the colored voters number about 80,000, and, according tolthe returns of 1874, the freedmen. who by the census of 1870 numbered 545,000, were possessed of 338,769 acres of farming real estate, \$1,200.115 worth of city and town real estate, and paid taxes on a valuation of \$6,157,798 So far as ascertained from diligent inquiry, the negroes of Georgia own more real estate per head than those of any others of the States. The negroes prefer to buy uncleared land near cities and villages, and clear it for themselves. The planters do not like to sell these small lots, as a negro settlement deterio-

rates the rest of the estate. Thus it

is that we hear of planters refusing to

sell land to the freedmen. The system islature to establish one system of of leasing cotton lands is such that the county government in one county and freeedman will have a surplus at the a different one in another, as the ne- end of the season of from \$250 to \$400. cessities of the case may require, and This he sells at his leisure. The negro in this way if no other, will enable the distrusts savings banks. Once pinched Legislature to free us from negro rule, by the philanthropists of the General for their old enemies, these same Howard school he cannot be fooled again. Mr. Nordhoff says that in every Southern State you may find colored families who lost money in this bank, and that cruel fraud was a senot be long in the land when white rious discouragement to thrift among men will have to pull off their hats in the whole colored population of the negro magistrates' courts. White South. Almost universally the relations between the planter and the freedmen are kindly and agreeable. The colored man seeks the planter's advice in all the relations of his life, skins will have to change before it will deposits his spare cash with him, and in fact deals with him as his friend up to the point where politics come in, and then he shoots over to the other side without a moment's hesitation. He will vote for a bad man who is a Republican rather than for a planter with whom he has the kindest relations. The negroes who are fairly dealt with doubtless be speedily stripped of their by the planters, and such is the rule, unnecessary power of taxation. The give satisfaction. Free labor is centralizing population in towns and villages. It is introducing labor saving mawithout having the additional burden chines. It is inducing the negroes to of a township tax laid upon them. If migrate, and the fact that they go from the amendments shall be ratified it | North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia will be safe to say that there will never to Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkan sas, in which States it is said that the negro's life is not safe, shows that a has been exceedingly odious to the good deal of the try of Southern outpeople of North Carolina. Indeed rage is pure invention. The negro does not remove wildly or blindly, statement disposes of much of the bloody shirt business, and the necessistitution, who is not also directly in- ty for such circulars as emanate from Washington. The only trouble at the holder or from some other selfish mo- South is political. Industry proceeds apace, and crops are large. Mr. Nordhoff says: "There are fewer persons there unemployed, the average earnings of the laboring classes are larger. the surplus produced in those States over and above what is necessarily ex-

an equally numerous Northern popu-

pended by the population in living has

been greater for several years than in

PLAYED OUT! Whenever Radicals see that an election is going against them at stitution and laws of North Carolina, the South they straightway begin lus-Many men doubtless laugh at the idea | tily to cry out, "Troops," "Federal troops," "More troops," It is always the last card they play, and it is will once more become a power in the a sure indication that their hopes are at the freezing point. It was to save the party in 1870 that Holden, sustained by Judge Settle, carried on the Kirk war, and it is to save the party to-day that its leaders are now threatening us once

vote a ticket with his name on it.

The Observer need not wait to know what our Dan will do. Dan will swallow the colored man just as he has done before. Dan has great capacity for swallowing. The colored brethren down here believe in Dan Russell, indeed we venture to say that even true men stand ready to unit with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that true men stand ready to units with the process of the civil law, and that the policides on my body and legs. I still used Vegetilla and the humbrorous series on another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetilla and the humbrorous series on another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetilla and the humbrorous series on another disappeared until they were all gone, and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to Vegetilla and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to vegetilla and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to vegetilla and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to vegetilla and I attribute the cur Squire Bill Moore, the leggy colored them in the sternest strictest execution

know, but Pa says Mr. Vance is." his lordly leader. It matters not quiet little village of Chapel Hill, ex. vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

what Mr. Russell may tell the pecting from the representations made white people of the west, the mass of to them to be attacked on the march the colored people of the east will vote from the railway station to the for him, or for anyone else the Radical village. But It needed only a very party may nominate. They will not few days however to satisfy them so all do it, but the great mass of them fully of the disposition of the people that the officers of the command at once sent for their families. The command remained there some months, behaved themselves decently, quietly and orderly; spent liberally the money the government paid them -- and so conducted themselves generally, that when the citizens heard orders had come to break up camp, they held a public meeting in which the best men and most pronounced Democrats in the place took part, and passed a series of resolutions complimentary to the troops for their gentlemanly deportment and regretting their departure. These resolutions were sent to Colonel Ritter, the commanding officer, and by him published to his command after having been acknowledged in a handsome note to the chairman of the meeting of citizens.

The county of Alamance was also afterwards, in 1870, visited by Federal troops, and there too they behaved them selves very much as good soldiers in a friendly courtry should do, and today their stay there is well and kindly remembered as a period of peace and quiet when men could once more attend to their private affairs unmolested by Holden and his hireling crew.

The county of Caswell during the same year, the memorable year of 1870, entertained, two companies of Federal troops, and there also, to this day, the citizens speak kindly of them, gratefully remembering the protection they afforded them against Kirk and his savage brutes,

In Raleigh, too, there have been Federal troops since the war ended, and we recall no instance in which they have come in collision with the citizens. Citizens and soldiers have alike attended to their own affairs, meeting and mingling upon matters of business or otherwise as suited them.

In Morganton, in Burke county, there has been a like state of affairs. Indeed there scarcely comes to us a paper from that place that does not contain some kindly and complimentary reference to the Federal troops there. In Brunswick, too, at Smith-ville, we all well know how it is. There is now no enmity between citizen and soldier at Smithville and the money the troops spend there is by nomeans to be despised in counting up the gains of the oitizens during the year. As we said before, this is no new feeling in North Carolina. We know the fact, that as long ago as 1869 at least, that citizens, ex-Confederates at that, when threatened with "troops" would themselves petition Federal soldiers, to be sent among them

This state of things is well understood, and has been for years. As long ago as 1870, when preparing for the Holden-Kirk war. John Pool declared in the United States Senate "that they must have troops they could depend on. The Federal troops would not do." And hence it was that Kirk's army of out-throat: was organized. The cry of "Federal troops" amounts to nothing, and everybody knows it.

Let them come, and as many as t may please the Government to send. It is a waste of breath and a waste of time to attempt to frighten us with "troops." We have been in a slough of despond for long pears but we veriy believe we are now almost safely through it. The night has been long and dark and dreary, but the day is at last dawning. Governor Vance and President Tilden will set all matters straight.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Probably there is no complaint that afflicts Probably there is no complaint that silicts the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation through

the system.

If from any cause the kidneys fall to perform the functions devolving upon them, the culminations are taken up by the absorbents and the whole system turown into a stat. 'of disease, causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK. The e is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in case t Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE.

ts directly upon the secretions, cleanets and rifles the blod, and restores the whole system o healthy action.

The tollowing extraordinary cure of great ufferers, who had been given up by the best hysicians as hopeless cases, will speak for bemselves, and should challenge the most propound attention of the medical faculty, as well of those who are enforced from the state.

THE BEST MEDICINE EAST MARSHPIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MS. STEVENS: Dear bir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and somach. I was induced by friends to try your VERWINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever us.d. I have tried many remedies for this d.mplan.and nover found so much relief as from the VERWINE. It strengthens and invigora es the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I belief it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, Josian H. Sherman.

Pronounced Incurable. Boston, May 30 1871.

II. R. Stevens. Esq.: Dear Sir—I have been badly affileted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often, and in very small quantities, irrequently accompanied with blood and executating pain.

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint: I have

I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my concition when I was advied by a triend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think about six bottles. It is indeed a valuable medicine and if I should by afflicted again in the same way. should by afflicted again in the same way, would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get without.

> 361 Third Street, South Boston, NEARLY BLIND

Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant. and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases that can be odd, causing humans which rettle on these parts. Vegettes excels my known remedy in the whole world for cleaning and purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMAN. TILDEN & REFORM. Now ready for agents. The National Hand den & Hendricks, and an expose of Rings & Frauds. 500 Pages. Il ustrated. 5) cts. will secure outfit and to tritory \$100 a month made. E. B. TREAT, Pub., 801 Broadway, N. Y. NEW COUNTING Address for new i irreliant A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH St., Phila. 250 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS The great interest in all nations and in our own thriding history of 100 years, makes this work sell faster than any other. 3 books in one, seautifully it ustrated. Low price, quick sales, seautifully it ustrated.

> HABIT CURED. REMOVAL-200 PIANOS and ORGANS

at Manufacturers prices. The Sub-cribers will sell their Entire S ock of Pianos and O gans, new and second hand, sheet music, music books and merchandise at very near cost prices for cash DURING SEPIEM BER previous to removal to their new store 49 EAST 14th St., UNION SQUARE, Oct. let Hustrated Catalogues Mailed. Agents wanted. Sp cial inducements to the Trate TOKACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 Broadway, N. Y. Wanted for the CENTENNIA

n and Marriage Gn de, showing how either ser

GENT'S WANTED! Medals and Diplomas

Universal History.

gra terms. Send for circular.

J. C. MoCURDY & CO., Phila, Pa.

mmense sales IT PAYS. Send for circular P W ZIEGLER & Ca., Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGNED to qualify YOUNG MEN for the active duties of life.
BUSINESS TRAINING a speciality.
OUR INSTITUTION—the most thorough, com-OUR INSTITUTION—the most thorough, complete and practical in the United States.

Young Men desiring a Start in Lite, Parents having sons or wards to educate, are invited to write to us for catalogue and particulars.

Total Collegiate Fee, \$67 50. No vacations. Enter at any time. Reference—our patrons and former students. Address H. W. SADLER, Buildings Nos. 6 and 8 N. Charles Street, Baltimore,

(D)

Notice.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, the Second

in Whiteville, the following Real Estate to fore-close mortgage made by H. C. Rockwell to Williams & Murchison, viz: Public Square.
One Store House, between the Stores of Whiteville Wine Company and T. S. Memory.
One Cotton Gin, Gin House, Steam Engine and Gri-t Mill. Twelve Acres of Land and Valuable Dwelling

House, known as the "Owen" place,"
Ten Acres of Land and Valuable Dwelling
House, at Whiteville Depot, now occupied by
Mr. Schulken. House, at Whiteville Deput, now occupied by Mr. Schulken.
Une Valuable well finished two story Store House and Lodge Room, at Whiteville Pept, now occupied by Powell & Co.
One Lot at Whiteville Depot, now used for Still Yard, Cooper Shops and Stables.

Eone Hundred Acres of Land south of Sowler Swamp, adjoining J. C. Powell's land.

Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres of Land on Pine Log, bought from Mitchell & Allen

A len
Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Acres of
Land on the fair Bluff Road, near Wm. Allen's,
Two Hundred and Ten Acres of Land on Pha by, Req.

Five Hundred and Forty Acres of Land on Button Bay and Western Prong, adjoining the

fellamy lands.
Three Hundred and Sixteen Acres of Land, crown as the Sugrs land, and on which is recepted the life estate of Theoplus Suggs. One Hundred and Ten Acres of Land, bought of Wm. R. Smith, whereon Henry Register ives.
Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Acres of Land
known as the Ruffin Pridgen land.
All of which said lands are set, out, and fully All of which said lands are set, out aim described in a mortgage deed, made by said Rockwell and wife to Williams & Murchison dated December 26th, 1873, and registered in the Register s Office of Columbus county, in Book S. pages 231, 232, 233, 224, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 40, 241, 242. Terms of sale, six month's credit on Wilming.

Terms of sale, six month's credit on wilmington city acceptances.

Titles, with full covenants of warrants, will be executed upon the payment of the purchase money. The property will be shown to persons wishing to purchase. Apply to

Agent for Williams & Murchison.

Washington and Lee University EXINGTON, VIRGINI Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President. TULL COURSES of Instruction in Class

and close June 27th. Total expenses, exclusive of books and clothing, need not excest \$300; by messing, they may be reduced to \$25 or \$220. WALTER BOWIE,

Seydell & Co.'s Pocket Hammock, Weight Only | Lb-Bears | 300 Lbs PRICE OF NO. 1 \$4 00.



HALL & PEARSALL

GROCERS. Meats, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Salt, &c.

Wilmington, N. C. June 9-6mw SALT-SALT-SALT 200 Sacks Salt,

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS Bagging, Ties & Twine. 500 Rolls and Half Rolls Bagging,

50 Tons Ties, 1,000 Tons Twine, For sale by
KEROHNER & CALDER BROSS

Cheese--Cheese--Cheese 50 Boxes A No. 1 Factory Cheese

For sale by KERUHNER & CALDER BRUS Flour, Sugar, Coffee and Lard.

800 Bbls Flour, 50 Bbls Sugar, 100 Bags Coffee, 100 Tubs Lard.

For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.